

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 708.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

PRICE (with Supplement) UNSTAMPED .. 5d. STAMPED .. 6d.

NORLAND CHAPEL, ROYAL CREMART, NOTTING-HILL. THE MEMORIAL STONE

WILL BE LAID BY
ROBERT HANBURY, ESQ., M.P.
On Monday, the 30th instant, at Three o'clock p.m.
An ADDRESS will be delivered by the Rev. DAVID THOMAS, of Shrewsbury.
In the Evening, a PUBLIC SOIREE will be held in the SCHOOL-ROOM, ST. JAMES'S PLACE. Several Ministers have engaged to address the Meeting.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H. R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.
NOTICE.—This Institution will be continued OPEN FOR ONLY A FEW WEEKS LONGER.
All the LECTURES, EXHIBITIONS, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., as usual, until the final close.
Admission, 1s. Children under Ten, half-price.

EXETER HALL.—ORATION ON MILTON.

Mr. T. MASON JONES will have the honour of giving an ORATION ON MILTON, the Patriot, Statesman, Prose Writer and Poet, in the LARGE HALL, To-Morrow (Thursday) EVENING, May 26, commencing at Half-past Eight.
Stalls, Numbered and Reserved, 2s. 6d.; West Gallery, Reserved, 1s. 6d.; Area, 1s.; Back Seats and Orchestra, 6d.
Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 53, Old Bond-street; at all the principal Libraries and Music Shops; and at the Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

BRITISH and FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of May, 1859.
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.
The Chair to be taken at Noon precisely.
Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P., Major-General T. P. Thompson, the Rev. John Clark (Jamaica), the Rev. H. B. Ingram (British Guiana), the Rev. Dr. De Laporte (from Swatow, in China), M. Landrost Rochussen (Surinam), G. W. Alexander, Esq., R. N. Fowler, Esq., and other gentlemen, will address the Meeting.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL EXAMINATION for MATRICULATION in this University will commence on MONDAY, the 4th of July. In addition to the Metropolitan Examination, Provincial Pass Examinations will be held at Stonyhurst College; St. Gregory's College, Downside; Queen's College, Birmingham; Owens College, Manchester; and Queen's College, Liverpool.
Every Candidate is required to transmit his Certificate of Age to the Registrar (Burlington House, London, W.) at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.
WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.
May 20th, 1859.

HOMERTON COLLEGE.

The next SESSION commences SEPTEMBER 5, when there will be VACANCIES for MALE and FEMALE STUDENTS.
Applications for Teachers of Juvenile or Infant Schools, or for admission into the College, to be addressed to the Principal, The College, Homerton, London, N.E.
The newest and most approved works on Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Reading, &c., together with Maps, Atlases, Essays, and other Apparatus, may be had in great variety, at the Depository, at reduced prices. Catalogues forwarded, post free, on application.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The Council are now prepared to receive applications from CANDIDATES for admission as STUDENTS for the MINISTRY at the commencement of the Session in September. Such applications will be received until the 1st July; but it is desirable to avoid unnecessary delay.
Candidates who have made the requisite literary attainments are permitted to enter for the Theological Course only. Students of this class admitted next Autumn will be of the proper standing to compete for the Fry Smith Scholarships of 1859-60 and 1860-61, and the Yockey Scholarship of 1861-62.
There is a Preparatory Class for Students whose attainments do not enable them to pass the usual Entrance Examination, but who, in other respects, may be approved by the Council.
A few Students of mature age, but giving promise of ability as preachers, may enter for a shortened Literary, in combination with the ordinary Theological Course, upon obtaining the special permission of the Council.
"All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at the College, Upper Finchley-road, N.W."
WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

SCHOLASTIC.—A trained and experienced

MASTER wishes to hear of an OPENING for a MIDDLE-CLASS DAY SCHOOL, to succeed a Gentleman Resigning one, or to Conduct a British School unconnected with Government.
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Address, A. O. Z., Office of the "Nonconformist," 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

LIBERATION SOCIETY CONFERENCE,

JUNE 7th and 8th.
It is requested that intended appointments of Delegates may be made immediately, that they may be reported to the Executive Committee by the end of next week. Particulars respecting the mode of appointment, and forms of nomination, may be had on application.
A PUBLIC SOIREE will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8th, at the FREEMASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN-STREET. Tickets of admission (1s. 6d. each) may be obtained at the Office, or will be forwarded on application.
THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the present year will close on the 31st of MAY, by which date all contributions to appear in the forthcoming report should be remitted, in favour of Wm. Edwards, Esq., the Treasurer.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.
2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, May 24th.

WANTED, a MASTER for the BRITISH

SCHOOL, Kelvedon, Essex. Salary, 40l. per annum. Increase of salary dependent upon the master's exertions. To commence at Midsummer next.
Apply to J. V. Braddy, Kelvedon, Essex.

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able SCHOOL, a GENTLEMAN of Christian principles skilled in the MANAGEMENT of BOYS. Other things being equal, a Mathematician would be preferred.
Address, stating qualifications and requirements, to A. B., 47, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

A LADY of great experience and high testi-

monials desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT (at Midsummer) as GOVERNESS in a Gentleman's Family. She can teach Music, French (learned in Paris), and drawing, and is a good English scholar.
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Apply by letter only, stating age, previous occupation, and religious profession.

WANTED, in a Dissenting Family, a Super-

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TO DRAPERS.—A Christian YOUNG MAN

WANTED.
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TO CLICKERS.—WANTED, a YOUNG

MAN, thirty miles in the country, who possesses a thorough knowledge of the Men's and Women's Bespoke Trade. He is required in a Business principally with the officers of the army. A tradesman and Christian combined is what is wanted.
Reply by letter, stating age, terms, reference, married or single, and experience, to A. B., 3 and 4, Bedcross-street, City, London.

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NESS, or to those TAKING a BUSINESS.—J. A. SMITH, DRAPER, MARKET-PLACE, WATFORD, HERTS, Valuer of Drapers' Stocks generally, will be glad to forward Card of Terms to any one who wishes either to Buy or Sell a Stock. Twenty-five years' experience in the Trade, part of which in the Wholesale.

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THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON begs respectfully to thank his Friends for their very liberal support during the two years he has been at Ramsgate, and to intimate that, having recently INCREASED his ACCOMMODATION, he will be able to RECEIVE a few additional YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS after the Midsummer Vacation.

The Pupils in his Establishment receive from himself and properly qualified masters a first-rate Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education; and, in addition to thorough mental culture and discipline, great attention is given to their religious, moral, and physical training and development. The Domestic arrangements are on a liberal scale, and under the personal superintendence of Mr. Jackson. In the proper season, the Young Gentlemen have the advantage of regular Sea Bathing, and Swimming is taught to those who desire it. There are no Day Scholars or Day Boarders admitted. Mr. Jackson's residence abroad has enabled him to gain a good knowledge of the best Continental systems of Education, and peculiar advantages are afforded in his Establishment for learning French and German.

Young Gentlemen are prepared for the New Examinations of the Universities, and at those lately held at Oxford and Cambridge his Pupils were successful.
Prospectuses, with further particulars, terms, references, &c., may be had on application.

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Ward and Co., and Bennett; or of the Authors, Surgeon-Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, E.C., and 14, Cannonbury square, Islington, N.

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at the Annual Meeting of the LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited, 55, MOORGATE-STREET, payable on and after the 15th May. The remaining Shares will be issued at 2s. 6d. premium. Deposits continue to be received at Five per Cent. Advanced made on all approved securities.
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VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 708.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

PRICE UNSTAMPED... 5d.
(with Supplement) STAMPED..... 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SPIRITUAL KIDNAPPING IN ENGLAND.

"WHERE are we now?" as a preacher who sometimes wandered from his subject was in the habit of asking his audience but too frequently. "Where are we now?" Well, we are not in Austria, nor in Tuscany, nor in the Pontifical dominions, nor even in Ireland; but in England, where priests, whether Roman or Anglican, must obey the law or suffer for it, and where parents have legal authority over their own children of tender age. No! no! spiritual kidnapping will not do in this particular latitude and longitude—but spiritual kidnapping backed by an evasion, amounting to resistance, of a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, will be found, we suspect, too perilous a game for the most audacious of priests to play at more than once in England. The Rev. Joseph William Roberts, clerk, who manages the Roman Catholic school, York-street, Westminster, may be a very zealous man, according to his light—but he will presently learn that, in this country, zeal will not be suffered to violate parental rights with impunity, nor play at hide-and-seek with the majesty of law. At present, we shall assume that he is acting out only his own individual folly, without the knowledge or sanction of his ecclesiastical superiors—but should it turn out otherwise we give the Roman Catholic clergy fair warning, that they are venturing upon a course which, if persisted in, will quickly kindle a conflagration of wrath too hot for them to bear unscathed.

Our readers may remember to have heard something of the case before now. Mary Ann McDonnell, a girl of twelve years of age, daughter of James McDonnell, a porter in the Lord Chamberlain's office, lost her mother, who was a Roman Catholic, in 1857. After the death of his first wife, McDonnell married a second time, and seems to have changed his religious tenets with his domestic state, his second wife being a Protestant, and he making a profession of that faith. The young daughter had been sent for some months to a Roman Catholic school in York-street, Westminster, kept by Mrs. McCarthy, under the ecclesiastical supervision of the Rev. Joseph William Roberts, whence her parents removed her some time back to the school attached to the Westminster Independent Chapel, Castle-lane, under the ministerial care of the Rev. Mr. Martin. This step did not fall in with the ideas of the Catholic priest, the ghostly head of the York-street establishment, and he tried, but in vain, to prevail upon the McDonnells to revoke their decision. It appears that the daughter was more susceptible to persuasion, resisted the will of her parents, and went so far in disobedience to her father's commands, as to necessitate his using somewhat harsh means to subdue her. Mary Ann, instead of frequenting the school where her parents had placed her, went back to the Roman Catholic school at York-street. The McDonnells finding their child removed to the school at York-street, resolved to put an end to this rebellion, and, for this purpose, Mrs. McDonnell, accompanied by a friend, called at the school and claimed her step-daughter. The

priest, however, declined to give her up unless at the personal demand of her father. Mrs. McDonnell returned home immediately to fetch her husband, leaving her friend to watch during her absence—but when the parents got back, the girl was nowhere to be found. The priest, upon being asked to interfere for the liberation of the child, replied that "he knew nothing about her, and that if he did, he should not tell." A few days afterwards the girl wrote to her parents, praising the friends with whom she was staying, making great protestations of happiness, and asking her father not to inquire after her, and above all, not to take any legal proceedings for the purpose of bringing her home again.

Of course the McDonnells were not simple enough to attach any credit to a letter written by a child under duress, so they forthwith obtained a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, commanding Mrs. McCarthy, and the Rev. Joseph William Roberts, to bring up the body of Mary Ann McDonnell, in order that she might be restored to her father. The return made to this writ was, that the girl was acting of her own accord, was not under their control, and was not otherwise detained by them. This answer was very properly deemed by Mr. Justice Erle as unsatisfactory, and the counsel for the defendants engaged, on the return being received by the Court, to get his clients to say where the child was. Counsel, however, had promised more than his clients were willing—they said, more than they were able—to perform. An application was therefore made for a warrant against both the defendants for contempt of Court, and, on Friday last, after a lengthened hearing, Mr. Justice Erle made an order that a warrant should issue for the apprehension of the priest, whom he regarded as the responsible person—but directed that it should not actually issue if Mr. Roberts gave an undertaking to appear and abide by the judgment of the Court.

The Rev. Joseph William Roberts, manager of the Roman Catholic School, Westminster, and all his brethren and fathers who, in the name of the Pope, exercise ecclesiastical authority in these realms, will do well to bear in mind that there is no *Concordat* between England and Rome, to withdraw clerics from temporal jurisdiction, or to exalt the Canons of the Church above the laws of the realm. That state of bliss is reserved for Austria, in which happy empire, Roman priests may trample with impunity upon parental claims. Whether Lord Derby, in his new alliance with Cardinal Wiseman, has led him to anticipate the possible restoration of such ecclesiastical pretensions in these realms, it is not for us to say. But it is, at least, our happiness to believe that, as yet, the judges of this kingdom are not disposed to lower the sword of justice before the episcopal crosier—nor are our people in a mood to permit any imitation in the British empire of what passes for piety in the empire of Austria. Let priestly persuasion have full sway within proper limits—but let us have no small but futile attempts to set up priestly domination. We are heretics enough to put natural rights first in order, and after them, and in due subordination to them, ecclesiastical claims. The present is not the moment most propitious to the advancement, by the Roman Catholic Church, of mediæval, obsolete, and preposterous clerical pretensions. The Roman See, just now, is not in the best odour in this country—and we earnestly warn all whom it may concern that they provoke not the loss of their liberty by turning it into license.

We cannot do better than close these observations with the eloquent comment of the *Daily News* upon the facts of the case:—"That a serious offence against English law has been committed in the detention of the child Mary Ann McDonnell against the wish of her parents is clear enough—Mr. Justice Erle settled this point at once. The father 'had a right to the custody of the child,' and in keeping it away from him contrary to his paternal authority 'a grievous wrong had been perpetrated.'—That the child herself was a consenting party, instead of extenuating only increased the wrong. 'There

had no doubt,' said the Judge, 'been mental influence and persuasion used towards the child, which was an aggravation of the offence.' The important fact, however, to be noted is the author or agent of this aggravated wrong, and the system it represents. It is the work of a priest carrying out the recognised policy of his Church. We have no wish hastily to condemn Romish priests, or prejudice their Church, but it is a public duty to direct attention to acts like these, which they not only do, but endeavour to justify. They are no doubt consistent, for their Church recognises no natural rights, not even those of a parent over his child. She claims to be the absolute source of all rights, and heretics, therefore, cannot be wronged. She would gladly now, as of old, destroy the social system of every free community, in order that it might be reconstructed according to her own dark model, on a basis of ecclesiastical despotism. This kidnapping of children, though only the thin end of the wedge, is, in fact, an attack on society through its fundamental institution or vital centre—that of family life. It is a crusade, undertaken in the name of religion, against individual freedom, natural affection, and social duty; against all personal rights and public laws that do not rest on the rotten basis of St. Peter's chair."

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

We are requested to state, for the information of those who purpose attending as delegates the Conference to be held on the 7th and 8th of next month, that the first sitting will commence at eleven o'clock on the morning of Tuesday and continue till three, when the delegates will dine together. At six o'clock in the evening business will be resumed, and on the following morning the Conference will re-assemble at eleven o'clock, and, it is assumed, complete the business in the course of the afternoon. In the evening (of Wednesday) there is to be a *soirée* at the Freemasons' Hall, to which the public generally are invited. Visitors will be admitted during the Conference sittings, on the production of cards which will be supplied to the subscribers and friends on application. As less than a fortnight will elapse before these meetings will be held, we earnestly hope that the arrangements for the appointment of delegates will everywhere be expedited as much as possible.

At a meeting of the Bradford committee of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, held on Tuesday, Titus Salt, Esq., M.P., Mr. James Law, and Mr. James Hanson were appointed as the representatives of Bradford at the forthcoming triennial Conference of the society in London, on the 6th and 7th of June.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE ELECTIONS.

One of the candidates (since elected) for Waterford was Mr. Blake. He had been made the subject of some bitter taunts because, while professing to sit for a Liberal constituency, he had voted, upon the critical division, for the Government. Mr. Blake has printed a handbill in justification of his vote, and explains that he voted under the approbation of Cardinal Wiseman. In verification of this decisive fact he publishes three letters from the Cardinal—one to Mr. Blake himself, and the other two to a member of Mr. Blake's committee. The following letter gives the substantial part of these communications:—

TO T. F. STRANGE, ESQ.

London, April 13.

My dear Cousin,—I am just starting from home, but send you a line in reply to your note.

I cannot but feel that had I been in Mr. Blake's position I could not have voted otherwise than he did.

It was a question whether this Ministry or another, yet unknown, of course, should hold power. I am bound to say that from the present Government we have received more attention, more courtesy, and more ready assurance of redress, when we have had to treat of matters requiring it, than we have experienced from others. Their practical and efficient dealing with the matter of Catholic army chaplains has afforded proof of the sincerity of their professions.

Looking at our most sacred interests, I cannot but feel that a change could hardly be for the better.

While I am sure that Catholics will never take advantage of any circumstances to demand a little more than what they may justly claim, and that is equal treatment with every other class, they have unfortunately not always found such favourable disposition to recognise even the clearest rights.

Excuse this hurried note.

Your affectionate kinship,

NICHOLAS CARDINAL WISEMAN.

M. GUIZOT ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The annual meeting of the French Bible Society was held at Paris on the 4th inst. It appeared from the report that from 1858 to 1859 the society had distributed 13,448 volumes. M. Guizot, who was one of the speakers, in reference to the spread of religious liberty in France, expressed himself as follows:—

When I look at the state of public opinion and of facts, I am far from finding them as satisfactory as I could wish, and as the superior interest of religion and society requires. In the public, the spirit of religious propagandism inspires a sentiment of alarm, as it is feared that it will cause a new intolerance and discord. Faith and religious habits are desired, but without order or attempted expansion; they are desired living, but asleep. But that cannot be; we must choose. If you desire that faith be real and powerful, consent to see it active, expansive; accept the social manifestation of religious life, if you would see religious life fortify and purify society. The Government sometimes shows itself on this point as prompt at feeling alarm as the public—it, too, appears at times to be disquieted at religious fervour, as its labour to spread its faith; and it seeks in principles incompatible with religious liberty, guarantees against its active aspirations. I find some traces of this in the decree of the 19th of March last on the forms of authorisation which, according to the existing law, must be observed before religious meetings are held, or new places of worship are opened. The enactments of this decree are good, and favourable to the liberty of Protestants. They are dictated by a spirit which is equitable, and which is friendly to religious liberty, to its rights and progress. But with regret we find that, by the side of these enactments, there are, if not in the decree itself, at least in the report which precedes it, some ideas which do not inspire us with the same satisfaction. We see that a fundamental distinction between the liberty of conscience and the liberty of worship is established, one being entirely free and inviolable, the other submitted not only to certain measures of order, but to a legislation which is essentially restrictive and preventive. I shall never counsel contempt and violation of legal order; but I cannot allow to pass without protest ideas and language which attack the very essence of our liberties and the principles upon which they are based. It is not only liberty of conscience, but liberty of worship which is promised us by all our constitutions. The Inquisition alone had the pretension to abolish liberty of conscience, and we have at present the right to something more than to submit to the Inquisition—we have the right to liberty of worship, real, efficacious, guaranteed. That is the land of Canaan promised and assured, if not yet fully possessed.

M. Guizot concluded as follows:—

The Bible Society and its persevering public labours are the purest and most efficacious of our means of action. Support it, encourage it, fortify it; let the Holy Scriptures be your missionaries. You will thereby promote at the same time the internal development and the social development of religious life; and liberty of worship will soon be like the liberty of conscience—our definitive and assured conquest.

A NEW CHURCH-RATE MOVEMENT.—The Archdeacon of London, at the close of the election of proctors on Friday last, informed the clergy that he considered the time had come when a decided stand should be made in support of Church-rates, and that for that purpose he thought it would be highly desirable that the laity should be called in to assist the clergy in their deliberations as to the course which should be adopted in the present crisis. He intimated that with that view, at several meetings of the clergy which have recently taken place, eighty laymen of the Archdeaconry of London had been invited to meet the clergy at St. John College, on Thursday evening next, when the subject of Church-rates would be fully discussed, and some line of action be probably determined upon. The archdeacon will preside over the joint meeting of clergy and laity. Amongst the laity who have been nominated are Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Alderman and Sheriff Conder, Alderman Finnis, Alderman and Sheriff Hale, Mr. Henry Hoare, the banker; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.; Mr. G. B. Hughes, barrister; Mr. G. Lyall, M.P.; Mr. J. McGregor, barrister; Mr. G. H. Oliphant, barrister; Mr. P. F. O'Malley, Q.C.; Mr. William Rivington, Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode, Mr. H. Tritton, the banker; and Mr. Wm. Cotton, of the Bank of England.

A NEW WAY OF ENFORCING CHURCH-RATES.—We are informed that at Lord Pomfret's rent audit, at Towersey, last week, his lordship's agent brought with him a list of all those tenants who had objected to pay their Church-rate, on the ground of its illegality, and demanded payment of the amount of their rates in addition to the rent! He also told them that he was ordered to say that a refusal would be the worse for them, as their rents would be raised to an amount covering the rate. As the greater part of the town belongs to Lord Pomfret, the tenants had no alternative but submission.—*Star*.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The memorials to the Queen, praying for the suppression of the confessional and other Romanising practices in the Established Church, already sent, contain 20,181 signatures, including some members of the nobility and other influential persons.

A FACT FOR THE EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS.—At Bratton, Chelvey, near Tavistock, the Bible

Christians have the only Dissenting interest in the place. Their congregation embraces many of the most respectable inhabitants, yet the clergyman refuses to admit those children who have been baptized at chapel, to the benefits of the National School, unless their parents will bring them to church to be re-baptized!

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ITALY.—The Bible Society, taking advantage of the political changes which have just taken place in Tuscany, have sent out a special agent to the authorities in Florence, to plead the cause of civil and religious liberty, and to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, in Italy.—*Advertiser*.

Religious Intelligence.

A SERMON FOR THE TIMES.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The sermon last Sunday was by the Rev. Newman Hall, who took his text from Jer. xxv. 5, "Turn ye again now every one from his evil way, and dwell in the land that the Lord hath given unto you and to your fathers for ever and ever." The preacher commenced by saying that the whole history of the Jews was a comment on what he held to be true of nations as well as of individuals—that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom"—that well-doing is the surest road to well-being—while wickedness is weakness, and social demoralisation the inevitable precursor of political death. After illustrating this by references to Jewish history, he adverted to the present circumstances of Europe. In the estimation of many, danger threatened England. While neutrality was proclaimed, war was busily provided for. For his own part, he should not share in these fears, could he be convinced that we ourselves should not provoke attack. One of the contending parties could not assail us if he would; the other, he thought, would not, though he could. For if he had desired this, the opportunity was presented when India was in revolt, and our army away—not now, that India is subjected, our troops returning, and a war on his own hands enough to demand all his efforts. But there was danger lest, by irritating acts on the part of our naval commanders abroad, and entangling alliances by our Government at home, and insulting language by our press, we might ourselves provoke a quarrel, which would for a time destroy our commerce, plunge at once hundreds of thousands of our working men out of employ, spread want and misery over the land, squander the precious treasure and priceless blood of our countrymen, involve us in the anomaly, disgrace, and guilt of a free nation abetting a Government which is a synonyme for political and spiritual despotism, in its efforts to trample out the reviving spark of liberty among peoples long oppressed, and by so doing, would inevitably alienate the masses of our own people from their rulers, and rudely wrench asunder the holy bonds which happily unite the cottage with the throne. Therefore the great heart of this country was heaving with the earnest hope, the fervent prayer that, holding aloof from the contest, England, all her sympathies enlisted on the side of freedom, might patiently wait the issue of the fight, then to interpose by peaceful mediation to secure the prize,—not for herself, not for despotic princes, but for the downtrodden nationalities of Europe. But if, with or without our provocation, danger should threaten our own land, what was our best security? Prudent precautions for self-defence were not to be despised so long as they were not menaces to our neighbours, but our best security was being able to say, "The Lord of Hosts is with us." There were subordinate safeguards—our insular position, so that no enemy could invade us by crossing a stream or an imaginary boundary line—our wooden walls, which had never yet been scaled—the hundreds of thousands of young men whom a few weeks' drill would convert into efficient soldiers, who would rather die than survive a day the liberties of their country—our constitutional government, which secured affection as well as obedience, a Queen so enthroned on the hearts of her people that none would hesitate to rush between her and aught that threatened her with danger; and such unbought loyalty of a free and generous nation was not to be despised;—but not any of these safeguards, nor all combined, could avail without the protection of Jehovah. There is no king saved by the multitude of a host; a mighty man, a mighty empire, is not delivered by great strength. The eye of the Lord is on those that fear him, and therefore, to secure this protection, good heed should be given to such exhortation as the one chosen for the text of the evening—"Turn ye every one from his evil way, and, then, dwell in the land the Lord hath given you, and your fathers, for ever and ever." The preacher went on to observe that the Jewish prophets assailed the sins of their own day. Imitation of them was not repeating their words, but following their example by denouncing not the sins of another age and people but those prevalent among ourselves. This was a service for working men. He knew the aristocracy had their peculiar sins. He considered one class as bad as another, equally needing to be preached to. But as he was not a preacher to the aristocracy, and as it was supposed that that congregation was composed of the working classes, he should endeavour to be faithful by pointing out some of their sins. There was too much vague generality in preaching. There should be more specific references to the wrong to be shunned, and to the right to be cultivated. He was not insensible to the excellencies of British workmen: their diligence and skill in labour—their patient endurance of poverty—their generous assistance of one another

in distress—their grateful response to every unassuming act of genuine kindness. He had ever received from them unfailing courtesy—and if he spoke of their faults, it was as a friend. Was tyranny confined to the rich? Were not poor men when raised to authority sometimes the worst oppressors? Did not combinations of workmen deprive individuals of liberty and often, at the peril of their lives, compel them to obey their decisions? Was dishonesty confined to large traders? Did workmen never charge their employers for time which was not honestly employed in their service? Was luxury confined to the wealthy? He would now turn to the prevailing sin of the working classes. Mr. Porter, secretary to the board of trade, in a paper read before the statistical section of the British Association, had proved that forty-nine millions of money were annually spent by the working classes of this country in spirits and beer. He showed that, excluding women and children, every adult male, on an average, consumed of spirits, in England upwards of two gallons, in Ireland upwards of three, and in Scotland upwards of eleven. If the Jewish prophets specially denounced the then prevailing sin of idolatry, ought not this prevailing sin of Britain to be denounced? He showed by various facts and authorities, that drunkenness was chargeable with all the evils of idolatry—inasmuch as it was the chief cause of drawing away the people from the true God—it led to Sabbath-breaking—to cruelty, as in the frequent cases of husbands beating wives they were sworn to protect—to prostitution—to the larger part of all the crimes committed amongst us—it was a Moloch, devouring children—it was a murderer—and it debased its victims below the brutes. He would then obey the command—"Cry aloud, spare not—show the people their transgressions." He exhorted any who were slaves to this vice to "turn from their evil ways." There was no safety for the drunkard but entire abstinence. But besides this, even if a man were never drunk, the habit of frequenting the gin-palace and beer-shop was incompatible with living a religious life. He therefore exhorted all to keep from the public-house. But as this would in their case be equivalent with total abstinence, he only urged them to do what tens of thousands as well as himself were practising for the sake of others. In conclusion, he set before them the glorious privileges of the Gospel which were as freely offered to the poor as to the rich, but from which the indulgence in sin debarred them; and at considerable length directed them to Christ, who condescended to the lowest, who had saved the most degraded drunkards, and would save any now present who came to Him in faith. The grace of Christ alone could enable men effectually to "turn every man from his evil way."

THE REV. J. T. FEASTON, of Guernsey, has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Lozells Congregational Church, Birmingham, and intends commencing his labours there on the last Sabbath in June.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—According to an unanimous invitation given to the Rev. Abednego Jenkins, of Brynion, from Cans and Gibeon, Carmarthenshire, meetings of recognition were held at the above places on Wednesday and Thursday last (i.e., 18th and 19th inst.

THE JOHN WILLIAMS.—The missionary barque, John Williams, from the South Sea Islands, arrived at Sydney on the 4th of March. She brought as passengers the Rev. D. Darling and two daughters, Mrs. Nesbit and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ella and two children, Mrs. Jones and child, and Mr. A. B. Murray.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the Bishop of London addressed a large body of the working classes at Christchurch, Newgate-street, the service being a continuation of those which were held at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop of Carlisle will preach at Christchurch next Sunday evening. On Sunday also, the Bishop of Norwich preached to an overwhelming congregation at Westminster Abbey.

GRAVESEND.—The Rev. Ebenezer Davies, of Southsea, has accepted a very cordial and united invitation of the church and congregation at Windmill-street Chapel, in this town, to become co-pastor with Mr. E. S. Pryce. The latter gentleman, who is the secretary of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, was desirous, we believe, of being altogether relieved from the responsibility of the pastorate; but, in deference to the strongly expressed wish of the congregation, he consents to continue as co-pastor.

FINSEBURY CHAPEL.—Mr. John Templeton, of the Young Men's Baptist Missionary Society, delivered his very instructive lecture on India, on Wednesday evening as above. The chapel, which is very large, was not full, but there must have been from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons present, a large proportion of whom were young people. Mr. Templeton is a very popular and entertaining lecturer, and the many beautiful illustrations which he exhibits, by the aid of the oxy-hydrogen lime-light, render his graphic descriptions clear to the meanest understandings. The lecture, which was much applauded throughout its delivery, was upon "Social Life and Missionary Work in India." The subject was divided into three parts, and lasted about two hours.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Rev. Dr. Massie, on his retirement from the secretaryship of this society, has addressed a farewell letter to the ministers who are at present employed or aided by it; and an address signed by a considerable number of them has been presented to the reverend doctor, expressing their respect and Christian regard for him.

They say:—"We greatly admire your integrity and fearless honesty of character, and we are in justice bound to say, that we have received much kindness and sympathy from you, while you have discharged the duties of an arduous and deeply responsible office. You have been faithful, but you have also been just and charitable in your intercourse with us. As to the future, our earnest prayer is, that the blessing of the great Master may rest upon you in whatever department of the service you may be engaged. It is our sincere wish that your retirement from the harassing perplexities of office, may be the means of prolonging your valuable life for much usefulness, in some sphere less trying to the spiritless laborious to the flesh."

STANSFELD, SUFFOLK.—On Tuesday, the 17th inst., an interesting service was held here in connexion with the laying of the corner-stone of the new Independent chapel. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. John Rutter, of Denston. The Rev. James Jenkins, pastor of the church, opened the proceedings with reading and prayer. W. Everard, Esq., one of the deacons, read a brief paper on the rise and progress of the cause. The Rev. T. Giles, of Clare, delivered an address on the leading principles of Congregationalism. The Rev. Henry Coleman, of Wickhambrook, offered prayer, and Mr. W. King, of Clare, gave out the hymns. J. Sudbury, jun., Esq., Halstead, is the architect, and Mr. S. Webb, Sudbury, the builder. The cost is estimated at £500, exclusive of the materials of the old edifice. The size is 52 feet by 39, and it will seat 650 persons.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, RUGBY, which had been closed for eight weeks for repairs and alterations, was reopened on Wednesday, May 4th, by the Rev. W. Landells, of Regent's-park, London, who preached two powerful sermons. On Sunday, the 8th, the Rev. R. P. Macmasters, of Coventry, preached; and in the evening, the Rev. W. T. Rosevear, of Coventry, gave an eloquent discourse. In the afternoon, the funeral sermon of the late Rev. Edward Fall (for upwards of forty years the respected pastor of the church) was preached by the Rev. J. Jones, of Monk's Kerby. The chapel was crowded to excess on Sunday afternoon and evening. The collections, together with donations previously promised, amounted to £154, in addition to work given of the value of 20s., leaving a little over 30s. to be raised to meet the entire cost of repairs and improvements.

REOPENING OF PORTMAHON CHAPEL, SHEFFIELD.—The above chapel after being closed for several weeks for painting, repairs, and alterations, was reopened on Sunday, the 15th May, when in consequence of the illness of the Rev. Arthur Murrell, of Manchester, who had engaged to occupy the pulpit, two sermons were preached by the pastor, the Rev. J. E. Giles. Collections in the morning, 32s.; in the evening, 24s. 4s. 2d. On Monday evening, May 16, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool. The collection at the close of the service amounted to 15s. 0s. 10d. On Tuesday evening a public tea meeting was held in the large room of the Cutlers' Hall, at which the Rev. J. E. Giles presided. The attendance was very numerous and highly respectable, and animated addresses were delivered by the Revs. N. S. Brown, D. Loxton, and T. Robertshaw, of Stocksbridge (Independent); J. F. Fletcher and J. Hudson (New Connexion); R. Parks (Primitive Methodist), and H. Ashberry (General Baptist). The trays having been given by the ladies of the congregation, the result was an additional sum of 27l. 18s. 4d.

BATTERSEA.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., a large and influential meeting was held in the new and spacious building, recently enlarged under the superintendence of the Rev. J. M. Soule, for the boys' day-school, in Grove-place. C. Curling, Esq., one of the resident magistrates, occupied the chair. An interesting report, which glanced at the past history and present position of the institution, was read by the secretary, who in this capacity has served the school during the last twenty-one years, and to whom this is a kind of memorial structure. The report was followed by spirit-stirring addresses from the Rev. W. Curling, of Southwark; Joseph Tritton, Daniel Watney, jun., Alexander Webster, W. Evill, jun., Esq.; and Mr. Lawrence Thomas Ferne was then introduced to the meeting, who on his own behalf and that of his fellow-workmen, expressed his gratitude for the interest taken in the education and religious welfare of their children. Joseph Gurney and Samuel Urwick, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, who, in acknowledging the vote, inquired whether there was any remaining debt. Being informed that about 30s. was all that was needed, he made an appeal to the meeting to raise it at once. To this appeal there was an immediate response, and the sum of 31l. 1s. 5d. was collected. The cost of the new erection is over 600l.

Correspondence.

AMERICAN PRO-SLAVERY MINISTERS IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I perceive by your impression of Wednesday last, that at the late meeting of the Congregational Union, the President held out "the right hand of fellowship" to the Rev. Dr. S. L. Pomroy, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, accompanying it with a "cordial welcome" in the name of the delegates. I cannot say that I was surprised at reading this, for this is not the first time that English Christians have been entrapped into giving a "cordial welcome" to pro-slavery ministers of religion: but I

must say that, as a Dissenter, I felt extremely grieved to see the Congregational Union "welcoming" a man who is utterly unworthy of their confidence. Let those who joined in this "welcome" read the following, which appeared in the Boston (U.S.) *Liberator* for March 14, 1859, in answer to some questions which had been asked concerning this Dr. Pomroy and the board of which he is secretary:—

"The second inquiry as to whether Dr. Pomroy—now stealthily in England deceiving the people as secretary of the board—was ever identified with the anti-slavery movement, we answer in the affirmative. He early espoused it, and was for several years an officer in the American Anti-Slavery Society, and also in the New England Anti-Slavery Society; but he at last shamefully apostatised, and was bribed to silence by the proffer of the office he now fills, and has utterly repudiated that movement which he once so warmly advocated. His attempt to make capital for himself, and obtain favour for the American Board on the strength of his old connexion with our cause, is equally dishonest and Jesuitical."

From this it will be seen that Dr. Pomroy is thoroughly pro-slavery, and has been bought over by the pro-slavery party. If anything were needed to prove what is stated in the *Liberator*, his conduct during his visit to Leeds, a few months ago, supplies it. At that time he was reminded by Wilson Armistead, Esq., President of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, and others, of Mrs. Stowe's and Dr. Cheever's denunciations of the pro-slavery character of the board he represents. As he continued to make no reference to slavery in public, Mr. W. H. Pullen, hon. sec. of the Anti-Slavery Society, addressed a calm and dispassionate letter to him, requesting him to reply to the charges which had been made, and stating that, unless he did so, it would of course be assumed that he had nothing to say in defence. To this letter he vouchsafed no answer, and therefore we are compelled to believe him "verily guilty" on his own silent testimony.

The American Abolitionists have long complained of the conduct of Englishmen on the slavery question. We can hold public meetings, and pass anti-slavery resolutions, but when the time comes for action we disgrace ourselves by giving "the right hand of fellowship" to the pro-slavery party—thus more than undoing the good we may have previously done. Such shameful inconsistency is deeply to be regretted, as it not only strengthens the fetters of the slave, but also injures the cause of freedom. I need not enlarge upon the subject, but it is painfully suggestive, and at the present time, when the slaveocracy are making systematic attempts to corrupt the moral sentiments of Englishmen, and when the honoured name of Joseph Sturge will be no longer known in connexion with the anti-slavery movement, I would that every man who loves liberty and hates despotism should lay it to heart, and determine to be neither directly nor indirectly implicated in the support of slavery. We have a right to demand proof of anti-slavery antecedents before we give a "cordial welcome" to any American, and until we do this we shall have a repetition of such scenes as the late meeting of the Congregational Union has witnessed.

With sincere respect, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. HORNER.

Wakefield, May 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The London newspapers reporting the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society—state that the Rev. Dr. Pomroy, of the American Mission, was one of the speakers on the occasion. Slavery in America is sustained by the religious bodies, and their members visiting England take part in religious movements. While this is the case, it is only fair to all parties to inform the public of the relations which such visitors sustain to slavery. Permit me, therefore, to refer to the position which Dr. Pomroy occupies on this important subject. He is one of the secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Now against that board I bring three charges—First, that one of its slaveholding members murderously proposed, in Virginia, to burn the abolitionists; secondly, that its missionaries baptize slaveholders without requiring them to repent of their slaveholding sins; and, thirdly, that they have declared that the Bible does not prohibit the sale of human beings. These are but a specimen of the numerous charges which the friends of the slave bring against that board. I now submit the proof and challenge contradiction.

First, that one of the slaveholding members of the board murderously proposed, in Virginia, to burn the abolitionists. If your readers will please refer to the key to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Part 4th, chapter 1st, they will read as follows respecting Dr. Plummer:—(I have ascertained that he is a slaveholder and a member of the board, and have published it extensively in the United States):—"The Rev. William S. Plummer, D.D., of Richmond (Virginia), a member of the old school Presbyterian Church, is another instance of the same sort. He was absent from Richmond at the time the clergy in that city purged themselves, in a body, from the charge of being favourably disposed to abolition. On his return, he lost no time in communicating to the 'Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence,' his agreement with his clerical brethren. The passages quoted occur in his letter to the chairman:—'I have carefully watched this matter from its earliest existence, and every thing I have seen or heard of its character, both from its patrons and its enemies, has confirmed me, beyond repentance, in the belief that, let the character of abolitionists be what it may in the sight of the Judge of all the earth, this is the most meddlesome, imprudent, reckless, fierce, and wicked excitement I ever saw. If abolitionists will set the country in a blaze, it is but fair they should have the first warning at the fire. Lastly, abolitionists are like infidels, wholly unaddicted to martyrdom for opinion's sake. Let them understand that they will be caught (lynched), if they come among us, and they will take good heed to keep out of our way. There is not one man among them has any more idea of shedding his blood in this cause than he has of making war on the Grand Turk.'"

I come now to the missionaries—those labouring among the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians. These, it is well-known, hold slaves. In some instances a hundred slaves are held by one Indian. In the *Anti-Slavery Advocate* for April last, is a letter from Charles K. Whipple, of the United States, describing the pro-

slavery policy of the above board, from which the following is an extract:—

"Complaints had been made that their slaveholding church-members were accustomed to sell children away from their parents; and the whole body of missionaries, in a letter signed by the Rev. Eliezer Butler, Moderator, and Rev. S. A. Worcester, Clerk, reply as follows:—'In regard to the separation of parents and children, we must first remark, that it is one of those things which are not forbidden by any express injunction of Scripture.'"

The board and its missionaries deserve the severest censure of the civilised world; but ought not that censure to rest with equal weight upon the secretary also—the Rev. Dr. Pomroy?

Thanking you, Sir, for an opportunity of placing these charges and proofs before the public,

I am, &c.,

EDWARD MATHEWS.

Aldborough, Suffolk, May 20, 1859.

Anniversary Meetings.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The second sitting of this body was held on Friday week in the Poultry Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Legge, of Leicester, the President for the year, occupied the chair. The attendance appears to have been unusually large. After a devotional service, conducted by the chairman, the Rev. G. Smith, and the Rev. J. Raven, the Rev. Samuel Martin read a very impressive paper "On the state of our Pastors and Churches, and on Prayer," which was listened to with the most breathless interest. Another hymn having been sung, the Rev. E. MANNERING read a paper of a highly practical character, and obtaining many important suggestions for ministers and churches. A vote of thanks to these gentlemen having been passed with great cordiality on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, seconded by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, a free discussion on the subject commenced, which lasted for some time. Foremost amongst the speakers was Dr. Pomroy, of the United States. The Rev. G. SMITH thought the paper of Mr. Martin ought to be put into the hands of every minister; after hearing it they would all be better ministers and better pastors.

The Rev. A. REED asked, would they not find in going back to their spheres of labour, that they must almost inevitably fall into a certain routine order of things?

They would find great difficulty in getting the requisite liberty to set themselves free from the thoughts, customs, and expectations of men, and just to pour out the soul according to the inward convictions and feelings of the heart. God help them, and give them more of this sacred liberty that springs from a heart released from the fear of men, and sensible chiefly of the presence of the Lord, and the desire in the best way they could to do his work. Then with respect to the liberty of the people to speak in the meetings of the church. No one could doubt that if they could devise methods so as to encourage all those to speak who were properly qualified, edification and profit would result, and keep alive the interest of meetings for worship. The present plan of conducting those services had some disadvantages, but still it would be necessary that the minister should exercise a due control; and instead of making any sudden change, the people would have to be gradually trained for liberty, so that it did not run into licence. Might they not more than they did invite members to give out a hymn, read a portion of Scripture, and, as it might be found profitable, throw open the meeting more or less? He had found that when this was done, persons used to pray who had never been called upon. The Independent churches, by God's grace, had been the freest of any in Britain, and he hoped they would not stop where they now are.

The Rev. E. PROUT thought that one sign and means of revival was Christian union.

It had been especially so in America; but the ecclesiastical distinctions that prevailed in England made it difficult, if not impossible, to have the same thorough co-operation here between all denominations; but at the same time, he did think that there might be a good deal more union between Christians than there was. Some of the ministers in London, those more especially connected with missionary societies, had been accustomed to meet monthly at each other's houses for conference and for prayer. These meetings had been composed largely of clergymen and members of the Episcopal denomination; but a Nonconformist would not have known that there was a clergyman present. Not a single utterance would have been for a moment supposed that those good men regarded any present but as brethren in Christ. Such meetings as these, he thought, might be easily multiplied. It would be known to some present, that meetings for prayer had been held in the lower room of Exeter Hall, and they had been well attended by clergymen; but he regretted exceedingly to have to add, that he was himself the only Dissenting minister present on those occasions. He felt grieved and humbled at the fact, that there was no Dissenting brother upon whom the duty of uniting in those services devolved, but himself.

Among the other speakers were the Revs. Messrs. Tiddy (of Camberwell), Macfarlane, John Kelly, Spencer Pearrell, John Alexander, James Parsons, George Smith, and H. Spicer, Esq. Dr. Pomroy closed the proceedings with prayer.

NEW COLLEGE SOIREE.

In conformity with the annual custom, the President and Council of New College, St. John's-wood, invited the ministers and delegates of the Congregational Union and their friends to a *soirée* at the College on Saturday evening week. The weather was very fine, and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled at six o'clock within the walls of the building, and spent an hour and a-half in partaking of tea and in general conversation.

Amongst those present were the Rev. Drs. Tidman, Hoppus, Angus, Tomkins, and Ferguson; Rev. J. Alexander (of Norwich), J. Stoughton, T. James,

Looking at our most sacred interests, I cannot but feel that a change could hardly be for the better.

While I am sure that Catholics will never take advantage of any circumstances to demand a little more than what they may justly claim, and that is equal treatment with every other class, they have unfortunately not always found such fair disposition to recognise even the clearest rights.

Excuse this hurried note.

Your affectionate kinsman,
NICHOLAS CARDINAL WISEMAN.

M. GUIZOT ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The annual meeting of the French Bible Society was held at Paris on the 4th inst. It appeared from the report that from 1858 to 1859 the society had distributed 13,448 volumes. M. Guizot, who was one of the speakers, in reference to the spread of religious liberty in France, expressed himself as follows:—

When I look at the state of public opinion and of facts, I am far from finding them as satisfactory as I could wish, and as the superior interest of religion and society requires. In the public, the spirit of religious propagandism inspires a sentiment of alarm, as it is feared that it will cause a new intolerance and discord. Faith and religious habits are desired, but without order or attempted expansion; they are desired living, but asleep. But that cannot be; we must choose. If you desire that faith be real and powerful, consent to see it active, expansive; accept the social manifestation of religious life, if you would see religious life fortify and purify society. The Government sometimes shows itself on this point as prompt at feeling alarm as the public—it, too, appears at times to be disquieted at religious fervour, as its labour to spread its faith; and it seeks in principles incompatible with religious liberty, guarantees against its active aspirations. I find some traces of this in the decree of the 19th of March last on the forms of authorisation which, according to the existing law, must be observed before religious meetings are held, or new places of worship are opened. The enactments of this decree are good, and favourable to the liberty of Protestants. They are dictated by a spirit which is equitable, and which is friendly to religious liberty, to its rights and progress. But with regret we find that, by the side of these enactments, there are, if not in the decree itself, at least in the report which precedes it, some ideas which do not inspire us with the same satisfaction. We see that a fundamental distinction between the liberty of conscience and the liberty of worship is established, one being entirely free and inviolable, the other submitted not only to certain measures of order, but to a legislation which is essentially restrictive and preventive. I shall never counsel contempt and violation of legal order; but I cannot allow to pass without protest ideas and language which attack the very essence of our liberties and the principles upon which they are based. It is not only liberty of conscience, but liberty of worship which is promised us by all our constitutions. The Inquisition alone had the pretension to abolish liberty of conscience, and we have at present the right to something more than to submit to the Inquisition—we have the right to liberty of worship, real, efficacious, guaranteed. That is the land of Canaan promised and assured, if not yet fully possessed.

M. Guizot concluded as follows:—

The Bible Society and its persevering public labours are the purest and most efficacious of our means of action. Support it, encourage it, fortify it; let the Holy Scriptures be your missionaries. You will thereby promote at the same time the internal development and the social development of religious life; and liberty of worship will soon be like the liberty of conscience—our definitive and assured conquest.

A NEW CHURCH-RATE MOVEMENT.—The Archdeacon of London, at the close of the election of proctors on Friday last, informed the clergy that he considered the time had come when a decided stand should be made in support of Church-rates, and that for that purpose he thought it would be highly desirable that the laity should be called in to assist the clergy in their deliberations as to the course which should be adopted in the present crisis. He intimated that with that view, at several meetings of the clergy which have recently taken place, eighty laymen of the Archdeaconry of London had been invited to meet the clergy at Sion College, on Thursday evening next, when the subject of Church-rates would be fully discussed, and some line of action be probably determined upon. The archdeacon will preside over the joint meeting of clergy and laity. Amongst the laity who have been nominated are Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Alderman and Sheriff Conder, Alderman Finnis, Alderman and Sheriff Hale, Mr. Henry Hoare, the banker; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.; Mr. G. B. Hughes, barrister; Mr. G. Lyall, M.P.; Mr. J. McGregor, barrister; Mr. G. H. Oliphant, barrister; Mr. P. F. O'Malley, Q.C.; Mr. William Rivington, Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode, Mr. H. Tritton, the banker; and Mr. Wm. Cotton, of the Bank of England.

A NEW WAY OF ENFORCING CHURCH-RATES.—We are informed that at Lord Pomfret's rent audit, at Towcester, last week, his lordship's agent brought with him a list of all those tenants who had objected to pay their Church-rate, on the ground of its illegality, and demanded payment of the amount of their rates in addition to the rent! He also told them that he was ordered to say that a refusal would be the worse for them, as their rents would be raised to an amount covering the rate. As the greater part of the town belongs to Lord Pomfret, the tenants had no alternative but submission.—*Star*.

THE CONFESSIOAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The memorials to the Queen, praying for the suppression of the confessional and other Romanising practices in the Established Church, already sent, contain 20,181 signatures, including some members of the nobility and other influential persons.

A FACT FOR THE EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS.—At Bratton, W. Wally, near Tavistock, the Bible

Christians have the only Dissenting interest in the place. Their congregation embraces many of the most respectable inhabitants, yet the clergyman refuses to admit those children who have been baptized at chapel, to the benefits of the National School, unless their parents will bring them to church to be re-baptized!

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ITALY.—The Bible Society, taking advantage of the political changes which have just taken place in Tuscany, have sent out a special agent to the authorities in Florence, to plead the cause of civil and religious liberty, and to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, in Italy.—*Advertiser*.

Religious Intelligence.

A SERMON FOR THE TIMES.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The sermon last Sunday was by the Rev. Newman Hall, who took his text from Jer. xxv. 5, "Turn ye again now every one from his evil way, and dwell in the land that the Lord hath given unto you and to your fathers for ever and ever." The preacher commenced by saying that the whole history of the Jews was a comment on what he held to be true of nations as well as of individuals—that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom"—that well-doing is the surest road to well-being—while wickedness is weakness, and social demoralisation the inevitable precursor of political death. After illustrating this by references to Jewish history, he adverted to the present circumstances of Europe. In the estimation of many, danger threatened England. While neutrality was proclaimed, war was busily provided for. For his own part, he should not share in these fears, could he be convinced that we ourselves should not provoke attack. One of the contending parties could not assail us if he would; the other, he thought, would not, though he could. For if he had desired this, the opportunity was presented when India was in revolt, and our army away—not now, that India is subjected, our troops returning, and a war on his own hands enough to demand all his efforts. But there was danger lest, by irritating acts on the part of our naval commanders abroad, and entangling alliances by our Government at home, and insulting language by our press, we might ourselves provoke a quarrel, which would for a time destroy our commerce, plunge at once hundreds of thousands of our working men out of employ, spread want and misery over the land, squander the precious treasure and priceless blood of our countrymen, involve us in the anomaly, disgrace, and guilt of a free nation abetting a Government which is a synonyme for political and spiritual despotism, in its efforts to trample out the reviving spark of liberty among peoples long oppressed, and by so doing, would inevitably alienate the masses of our own people from their rulers, and rudely wrench asunder the holy bonds which happily unite the cottage with the throne. Therefore the great heart of this country was heaving with the earnest hope, the fervent prayer that, holding aloof from the contest, England, all her sympathies enlisted on the side of freedom, might patiently wait the issue of the fight, then to interpose by peaceful mediation to secure the prize,—not for herself, not for despotic princes, but for the downtrodden nationalities of Europe. But if, with or without our provocation, danger should threaten our own land, what was our best security? Prudent precautions for self-defence were not to be despised so long as they were not menaces to our neighbours, but our best security was being able to say, "The Lord of Hosts is with us." There were subordinate safeguards—our insular position, so that no enemy could invade us by crossing a stream or an imaginary boundary line—our wooden walls, which had never yet been scaled—the hundreds of thousands of young men whom a few weeks' drill would convert into efficient soldiers, who would rather die than survive a day the liberties of their country—our constitutional government, which secured affection as well as obedience, a Queen so enthroned on the hearts of her people that none would hesitate to rush between her and aught that threatened her with danger; and such unbought loyalty of a free and generous nation was not to be despised;—but not any of these safeguards, nor all combined, could avail without the protection of Jehovah. There is no king saved by the multitude of a host; a mighty man, a mighty empire, is not delivered by great strength. The eye of the Lord is on those that fear him, and therefore, to secure this protection, good heed should be given to such exhortation as the one chosen for the text of the evening—"Turn ye every one from his evil way, and, then, dwell in the land the Lord hath given you, and your fathers, for ever and ever." The preacher went on to observe that the Jewish prophets assailed the sins of their own day. Imitation of them was not repeating their words, but following their example by denouncing not the sins of another age and people but those prevalent among ourselves. This was a service for working men. He knew the aristocracy had their peculiar sins. He considered one class as bad as another, equally needing to be preached to. But as he was not a preacher to the aristocracy, and as it was supposed that that congregation was composed of the working classes, he should endeavour to be faithful by pointing out some of their sins. There was too much vague generality in preaching. There should be more specific references to the wrong to be shunned, and to the right to be cultivated. He was not insensible to the excellencies of British workmen: their diligence and skill in labour—their patient endurance of poverty—their generous assistance of one another

in distress—their grateful response to every unassuming act of genuine kindness. He had ever received from them unfailing courtesy—and if he spoke of their faults, it was as a friend. Was tyranny confined to the rich? Were not poor men when raised to authority sometimes the worst oppressors? Did not combinations of workmen deprive individuals of liberty and often, at the peril of their lives, compel them to obey their decisions? Was dishonesty confined to large traders? Did workmen never charge their employers for time which was not honestly employed in their service? Was luxury confined to the wealthy? He would now refer to the prevailing sin of the working classes. Mr. Porter, secretary to the board of trade, in a paper read before the statistical section of the British Association, had proved that forty-nine millions of money were annually spent by the working classes of this country in spirits and beer. He showed that, excluding women and children, every adult male, on an average, consumed of spirits, in England upwards of two gallons, in Ireland upwards of three, and in Scotland upwards of eleven. If the Jewish prophets specially denounced the then prevailing sin of idolatry, ought not this prevailing sin of Britain to be denounced? He showed by various facts and authorities, that drunkenness was chargeable with all the evils of idolatry—inasmuch as it was the chief cause of drawing away the people from the true God—it led to Sabbath-breaking—to cruelty, as in the frequent cases of husbands beating wives they were sworn to protect—to prostitution—to the larger part of all the crimes committed amongst us—it was a Moloch, devouring children—it was a murderer—and it debased its victims below the brutes. He would then obey the command—"Cry aloud, spare not—show the people their transgressions." He exhorted any who were slaves to this vice to "turn from their evil ways." There was no safety for the drunkard but entire abstinence. But besides this, even if a man were never drunk, the habit of frequenting the gin-palace and beer-shop was incompatible with living a religious life. He therefore exhorted all to keep from the public-house. But as this would in their case be equivalent with total abstinence, he only urged them to do what tens of thousands as well as himself were practising for the sake of others. In conclusion, he set before them the glorious privileges of the Gospel which were as freely offered to the poor as to the rich, but from which the indulgence in sin debarred them; and at considerable length directed them to Christ, who condescended to the lowest, who had saved the most degraded drunkards, and would save any now present who came to Him in faith. The grace of Christ alone could enable men effectually to "turn every man from his evil way."

THE REV. J. T. FRANKTON, of Guernsey, has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Lozells Congregational Church, Birmingham, and intends commencing his labours there on the last Sabbath in June.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—According to an unanimous invitation given to the Rev. Abednego Jenkins, of Brynion, from Cana and Gibeon, Carmarthenshire, meetings of recognition were held at the above places on Wednesday and Thursday last (i.e., 18th and 19th inst.

THE JOHN WILLIAMS.—The missionary barque, John Williams, from the South Sea Islands, arrived at Sydney on the 4th of March. She brought as passengers the Rev. D. Darling and two daughters, Mrs. Nesbit and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ella and two children, Mrs. Jones and child, and Mr. A. B. Murray.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the Bishop of London addressed a large body of the working classes at Christchurch, Newgate-street, the service being a continuation of those which were held at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop of Carlisle will preach at Christchurch next Sunday evening. On Sunday also, the Bishop of Norwich preached to an overwhelming congregation at Westminster Abbey.

GRAVESEND.—The Rev. Ebenezer Davies, of Southsea, has accepted a very cordial and united invitation of the church and congregation at Windmill-street Chapel, in this town, to become co-pastor with Mr. E. S. Pryce. The latter gentleman, who is the secretary of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, was desirous, we believe, of being altogether relieved from the responsibility of the pastorate; but, in deference to the strongly expressed wish of the congregation, he consents to continue as co-pastor.

FINSBURY CHAPEL.—Mr. John Templeton, of the Young Men's Baptist Missionary Society, delivered his very instructive lecture on India, on Wednesday evening as above. The chapel, which is very large, was not full, but there must have been from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons present, a large proportion of whom were young people. Mr. Templeton is a very popular and entertaining lecturer, and the many beautiful illustrations which he exhibits, by the aid of the oxy-hydrogen lime-light, render his graphic descriptions clear to the meanest understandings. The lecture, which was much applauded throughout its delivery, was upon "Social Life and Missionary Work in India." The subject was divided into three parts, and lasted about two hours.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Rev. Dr. Massie, on his retirement from the secretaryship of this society, has addressed a farewell letter to the ministers who are at present employed or aided by it; and an address signed by a considerable number of them has been presented to the reverend doctor, expressing their respect and Christian regard for him.

They say:—"We greatly admire your integrity and fearless honesty of character, and we are in justice bound to say, that we have received much kindness and sympathy from you, while you have discharged the duties of an arduous and deeply responsible office. You have been faithful, but you have also been just and charitable in your intercourse with us. As to the future, our earnest prayer is, that the blessing of the great Master may rest upon you in whatever department of the service you may be engaged. It is our sincere wish that your retirement from the harassing perplexities of office, may be the means of prolonging your valuable life for much usefulness, in some sphere less trying to the spirits—less laborious to the flesh."

STANSFELD, SUFFOLK.—On Tuesday, the 17th inst., an interesting service was held here in connexion with the laying of the corner-stone of the new Independent chapel. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. John Rutter, of Denston. The Rev. James Jenkins, pastor of the church, opened the proceedings with reading and prayer. W. Everard, Esq., one of the deacons, read a brief paper on the rise and progress of the cause. The Rev. T. Giles, of Clare, delivered an address on the leading principles of Congregationalism. The Rev. Henry Coleman, of Wickhambrook, offered prayer, and Mr. W. King, of Clare, gave out the hymns. J. Sudbury, jun., Esq., Halstead, is the architect, and Mr. S. Webb, Sudbury, the builder. The cost is estimated at \$500, exclusive of the materials of the old edifice. The size is 52 feet by 39, and it will seat 650 persons.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, RUGBY, which had been closed for eight weeks for repairs and alterations, was reopened on Wednesday, May 4th, by the Rev. W. Landells, of Regent's-park, London, who preached two powerful sermons. On Sunday, the 8th, the Rev. R. P. Macmasters, of Coventry, preached; and in the evening, the Rev. W. T. Rosevear, of Coventry, gave an eloquent discourse. In the afternoon, the funeral sermon of the late Rev. Edward Fall (for upwards of forty years the respected pastor of the church) was preached by the Rev. J. Jones, of Monk's Kerby. The chapel was crowded to excess on Sunday afternoon and evening. The collections, together with donations previously promised, amounted to 154*l.*, in addition to work given of the value of 20*l.*, leaving a little over 30*l.* to be raised to meet the entire cost of repairs and improvements.

REOPENING OF PORTMAISON CHAPEL, SHEFFIELD.—The above chapel after being closed for several weeks for painting, repairs, and alterations, was reopened on Sunday, the 15th May, when in consequence of the illness of the Rev. Arthur Mursell, of Manchester, who had engaged to occupy the pulpit, two sermons were preached by the pastor, the Rev. J. E. Giles. Collections in the morning, 32*l.*; in the evening, 24*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* On Monday evening, May 16, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool. The collection at the close of the service amounted to 15*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* On Tuesday evening a public tea meeting was held in the large room of the Cutlers' Hall, at which the Rev. J. E. Giles presided. The attendance was very numerous and highly respectable, and animated addresses were delivered by the Revs. N. S. Brown, D. Loxton, and T. Robertshaw, of Stocksbridge (Independent); J. F. Fletcher and J. Hudson (New Connexion); R. Parks (Primitive Methodist), and H. Ashberry (General Baptist). The trays having been given by the ladies of the congregation, the result was an additional sum of 27*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

BATTERSEA.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., a large and influential meeting was held in the new and spacious building, recently enlarged under the superintendence of the Rev. J. M. Soule, for the boys' day-school, in Grove-place. C. Curling, Esq., one of the resident magistrates, occupied the chair. An interesting report, which glanced at the past history and present position of the institution, was read by the secretary, who in this capacity has served the school during the last twenty-one years, and to whom this is a kind of memorial structure. The report was followed by spirit-stirring addresses from the Rev. W. Curling, of Southwark; Joseph Tritton, Daniel Watney, jun., Alexander Webster, W. Evill, jun., Esqs.; and Mr. Lawrence Thomas Ferne was then introduced to the meeting, who on his own behalf and that of his fellow-workmen, expressed his gratitude for the interest taken in the education and religious welfare of their children. Joseph Gurney and Samuel Urwick, Esqs., moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, who, in acknowledging the vote, inquired whether there was any remaining debt. Being informed that about 30*l.* was all that was needed, he made an appeal to the meeting to raise it at once. To this appeal there was an immediate response, and the sum of 31*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* was collected. The cost of the new erection is over 600*l.*

Correspondence.

AMERICAN PRO-SLAVERY MINISTERS IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I perceive by your impression of Wednesday last, that at the late meeting of the Congregational Union, the President held out "the right hand of fellowship" to the Rev. Dr. S. L. Pomroy, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, accompanying it with a "cordial welcome" in the name of the delegates. I cannot say that I was surprised at reading this, for this is not the first time that English Christians have been entrapped into giving a "cordial welcome" to pro-slavery ministers of religion; but I

must say that, as a Dissenter, I felt extremely grieved to see the Congregational Union "welcoming" a man who is utterly unworthy of their confidence. Let those who joined in this "welcome" read the following, which appeared in the Boston (U.S.) *Liberator* for March 14, 1859, in answer to some questions which had been asked concerning this Dr. Pomroy and the board of which he is secretary:—

"The second inquiry as to whether Dr. Pomroy—now stealthily in England deceiving the people as secretary of the board—was ever identified with the anti-slavery movement, we answer in the affirmative. He early espoused it, and was for several years an officer in the American Anti-Slavery Society, and also in the New England Anti-Slavery Society; but he at last shamefully apostatised, and was bribed to silence by the proffer of the office he now fills, and has utterly repudiated that movement which he once so warmly advocated. His attempt to make capital for himself, and obtain favour for the American Board on the strength of his old connexion with our cause, is equally dishonest and jesuitical."

From this it will be seen that Dr. Pomroy is thoroughly pro-slavery, and has been bought over by the pro-slavery party. If anything were needed to prove what is stated in the *Liberator*, his conduct during his visit to Leeds, a few months ago, supplies it. At that time he was reminded by Wilson Armistead, Esq., President of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, and others, of Mrs. Stowe's and Dr. Cheever's denunciations of the pro-slavery character of the board he represents. As he continued to make no reference to slavery in public, Mr. W. H. Pullen, hon. sec. of the Anti-Slavery Society, addressed a calm and dispassionate letter to him, requesting him to reply to the charges which had been made, and stating that, unless he did so, it would of course be assumed that he had *nothing to say in defence*. To this letter he vouchsafed no answer, and therefore we are compelled to believe him "verily guilty" on his own silent testimony.

The American Abolitionists have long complained of the conduct of Englishmen on the slavery question. We can hold public meetings, and pass anti-slavery resolutions, but when the time comes for action we disgrace ourselves by giving "the right hand of fellowship" to the pro-slavery party—thus more than undoing the good we may have previously done. Such shameful inconsistency is deeply to be regretted, as it not only strengthens the fetters of the slave, but also injures the cause of freedom. I need not enlarge upon the subject, but it is painfully suggestive, and at the present time, when the slaveocracy are making systematic attempts to corrupt the moral sentiments of Englishmen, and when the honoured name of Joseph Sturge will be no longer known in connexion with the anti-slavery movement, I would that every man who loves liberty and hates despotism should lay it to heart, and determine to be neither directly nor indirectly implicated in the support of slavery. We have a right to demand proof of anti-slavery antecedents before we give a "cordial welcome" to any American, and until we do this we shall have a repetition of such scenes as the late meeting of the Congregational Union has witnessed.

With sincere respect, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. HORNER.

Wakefield, May 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The London newspapers reporting the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society—state that the Rev. Dr. Pomroy, of the American Mission, was one of the speakers on the occasion. Slavery in America is sustained by the religious bodies, and their members visiting England take part in religious movements. While this is the case, it is only fair to all parties to inform the public of the relations which such visitors sustain to slavery. Permit me, therefore, to refer to the position which Dr. Pomroy occupies on this important subject. He is one of the secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Now against that board I bring three charges—First, that one of its slaveholding members murderously proposed, in Virginia, to burn the abolitionists; secondly, that its missionaries baptize slaveholders without requiring them to repent of their slaveholding sins; and, thirdly, that they have declared that the Bible does not prohibit the sale of human beings. These are but a specimen of the numerous charges which the friends of the slave bring against that board. I now submit the proof and challenge contradiction.

First, that one of the slaveholding members of the board murderously proposed, in Virginia, to burn the abolitionists. If your readers will please refer to the key to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Part 4th, chapter 1st, they will read as follows:—"respecting Dr. Plummer—(I have ascertained that he is a slaveholder and a member of the board, and have published it extensively in the United States):—"The Rev. William S. Plummer, D.D., of Richmond (Virginia), a member of the old school Presbyterian Church, is another instance of the same sort. He was absent from Richmond at the time the clergy in that city purged themselves, in a body, from the charge of being favourably disposed to abolition. On his return, he lost no time in communicating to the 'Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence,' his agreement with his clerical brethren. The passages quoted occur in his letter to the chairman:—"I have carefully watched this matter from its earliest existence, and every thing I have seen or heard of its character, both from its patrons and its enemies, has confirmed me, beyond repentance, in the belief that, let the character of abolitionists be what it may in the sight of the Judge of all the earth, this is the most meddlesome, imprudent, reckless, fierce, and wicked excitement I ever saw. If abolitionists will set the country in a blaze, it is but fair they should have the first warning at the fire. . . . Lastly, abolitionists are like infidels, wholly unaddicted to martyrdom for opinion's sake. Let them understand that they will be caught (lynched), if they come among us, and they will take good heed to keep out of our way. There is not one man among them has any more idea of shedding his blood in this cause than he has of making war on the Grand Turk."

I come now to the missionaries—those labouring among the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians. These, it is well-known, hold slaves. In some instances a hundred slaves are held by one Indian. In the *Anti-Slavery Advocate* for April last, is a letter from Charles K. Whipple, of the United States, describing the pro-

slavery policy of the above board, from which the following is an extract:—

"Complaints had been made that their slaveholding church-members were accustomed to sell children away from their parents; and the whole body of missionaries, in a letter signed by the Rev. Eliezer Butler, Moderator, and Rev. S. A. Worcester, Clerk, reply as follows:—"In regard to the separation of parents and children, we must first remark, that it is one of those things which are not forbidden by any express injunction of Scripture."

The board and its missionaries deserve the severest censure of the civilised world; but ought not that censure to rest with equal weight upon the secretary also—the Rev. Dr. Pomroy?

Thanking you, Sir, for an opportunity of placing these charges and proofs before the public,

I am, &c.,

EDWARD MATHEWS.

Aldborough, Suffolk, May 20, 1859.

Anniversary Meetings.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The second sitting of this body was held on Friday week in the Poultry Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Legge, of Leicester, the President for the year, occupied the chair. The attendance appears to have been unusually large. After a devotional service, conducted by the chairman, the Rev. G. Smith, and the Rev. J. Raven, the Rev. Samuel Martin read a very impressive paper "On the state of our Pastors and Churches, and on Prayer," which was listened to with the most breathless interest. Another hymn having been sung, the Rev. E. MANNERING read a paper of a highly practical character, and containing many important suggestions for ministers and churches. A vote of thanks to these gentlemen having been passed with great cordiality on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, seconded by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, a free discussion on the subject commenced, which lasted for some time. Foremost amongst the speakers was Dr. Pomroy, of the United States. The Rev. G. SMITH thought the paper of Mr. Martin ought to be put into the hands of every minister; after hearing it they would all be better ministers and better pastors.

The Rev. A. REED asked, would they not find in going back to their spheres of labour, that they must almost inevitably fall into a certain routine order of things?

They would find great difficulty in getting the requisite liberty to set themselves free from the thoughts, customs, and expectations of men, and just to pour out the soul according to the inward convictions and feelings of the heart. God help them, and give them more of this sacred liberty that springs from a heart released from the fear of men, and sensible chiefly of the presence of the Lord, and the desire in the best way they could to do his work. Then with respect to the liberty of the people to speak in the meetings of the church. No one could doubt that if they could devise methods so as to encourage all those to speak who were properly qualified, edification and profit would result, and keep alive the interest of meetings for worship. The present plan of conducting those services had some disadvantages, but still it would be necessary that the minister should exercise a due control; and instead of making any sudden change, the people would have to be gradually trained for liberty, so that it did not run into licence. Might they not more than they did invite members to give out a hymn, read a portion of Scripture, and, as it might be found profitable, throw open the meeting more or less? He had found that when this was done, persons used to pray who had never been called upon. The Independent churches, by God's grace, had been the freest of any in Britain, and he hoped they would not stop where they now are.

The Rev. E. PROUT thought that one sign and means of revival was Christian union.

It had been especially so in America; but the ecclesiastical distinctions that prevailed in England made it difficult, if not impossible, to have the same thorough co-operation here between all denominations; but at the same time, he did think that there might be a good deal more union between Christians than there was. Some of the ministers in London, those more especially connected with missionary societies, had been accustomed to meet monthly at each other's houses for conference and for prayer. These meetings had been composed largely of clergymen and members of the Episcopal denomination; but a Nonconformist would not have known that there was a clergyman present. Not a single utterance would have led them for a moment to suppose that those good men regarded any present but as brethren in Christ. Such meetings as these, he thought, might be easily multiplied. It would be known to some present, that meetings for prayer had been held in the lower room of Exeter Hall, and they had been well attended by clergymen; but he regretted exceedingly to have to add, that he was himself the only Dissenting minister present on those occasions. He felt grieved and humbled at the fact, that there was no Dissenting brother upon whom the duty of uniting in those services devolved, but himself.

Among the other speakers were the Revs. Messrs. Tiddy (of Camberwell), Macriar, John Kelly, Spencer Pearsall, John Alexander, James Parsons, George Smith, and H. Spicer, Esq. Dr. Pomroy closed the proceedings with prayer.

NEW COLLEGE SOIREE.

In conformity with the annual custom, the President and Council of New College, St. John's-wood, invited the ministers and delegates of the Congregational Union and their friends to a *soirée* at the College on Saturday evening week. The weather was very fine, and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled at six o'clock within the walls of the building, and spent an hour and a half in partaking of tea and in general conversation.

Amongst those present were the Rev. Drs. Tidman, Hoppus, Angus, Tomkins, and Ferguson; Rev. J. Alexander (of Norwich), J. Stoughton, T. James,

N. Hall, LL.B., J. C. Gallaway, M.A., A. Reed, B.A., W. Roberts, B.A., T. W. Aveling, W. M. Stratham, J. Curwen, G. Rogers, J. Viney, G. D. Cullen (of Leith), B. Dale, M.A., D. Anthony, B.A., E. Paxton Hood, R. E. Forsaith, H. Madgin, R. Ashton, E. D. J. Wilks, J. G. Pigg, B.A., T. T. Waterman, B.A., J. J. Poulter, B.A., &c. &c. &c.; Drs. Camps, Lockhart, and Hobson; Messrs. Pye Smith, H. Spicer, Ratt, Carter, Piper, C. Reed, F.S.A., T. Spalding, Shephard, Ellington, Haycroft, Deed, &c., with many former students of the College, and a large assemblage of ladies. The number of guests is believed to have been about 400 in all, being the largest ever gathered at a soirée in the College.

Shortly before eight o'clock the bell was rung, and the company assembled in the spacious library to the number of several hundreds, the greater proportion of whom had to stand, the usual provision of forms and chairs along the centre of the room not having been made. Dr. HALLEY, in taking the chair, explained that it was intended to have only a very brief meeting, to consist exclusively of addresses by missionary brethren from China. But before these were delivered a hymn was sung, and the Rev. JOHN ALEXANDER offered prayer. At the close of the devotional service,

Dr. HALLEY proceeded to remark that it afforded himself and the professors, his colleagues, much pleasure to see so large a number of friends present, because it indicated at least that they were not forgotten, and certainly that they were not forsaken. In truth, they did not mean to be forgotten, and he hoped they would not deserve to be forsaken.

With reference to the past year, he had to report that the class of students who left the Institution last summer had all, with one exception, settled in important positions, and were doing their Master's work with satisfaction to themselves, and with comfort and increase to the congregations with which they are connected. (Cheers.) He had said with one exception, and it was a very painful exception, for that gentleman had the prospect of a useful sphere of labour, and had just got married, when his health failed him, and he was obliged to go to Australia; but he was there occupying himself in his sacred vocation. Another young brother left the Institution earlier than he should have done on account of the state of his health, and had also gone to Australia, and was engaged in the same work. There was every reason to believe, moreover, that the young brethren who were to leave the college at the end of the current year, would find a demand for their services as readily as their predecessors had done, and give as much satisfaction; for they had been very acceptable as supplies, and a pleasing measure of success had attended their ministrations. (Hear, hear.) He thought very little was known about the work in which the students are engaged. It was generally supposed that they were so absorbed in literary pursuits that they were doing little or nothing, as students, for the cause of Christ. He had known himself a good deal about student life, and he could say that nothing afforded him greater pleasure, in the situation he now occupied, than the contrast between the work of students now on the Lord's-day, as compared with what it was in the time of his own student life. (Hear, hear.) They used to preach for ministers occasionally about the country, and that was all; but there were now young men in this Institution, who go regularly, Sabbath after Sabbath, to preach to the same congregation; occupying positions of considerable importance, greatly to the benefit of those congregations, and their services are most thankfully received. (Cheers.) He could speak with great confidence, and in the name of all the Professors, of the Christian character and devotedness of their present students, whose anxious desire it manifestly was to preach Christ crucified, simply, earnestly, and devotedly, and he hoped and trusted that they would do it successfully. (Cheers.)

Addresses were then delivered by Dr. Lockhart and Mr. Edkins, on "The State and Prospects of Christian Missions to China." Dr. Lockhart also made reference to Japan, and strongly urged the impolicy of sending missionaries there to preach the Gospel openly at the present time. One article of the Treaty made with the Japanese was that our books should not be admitted there. He hoped that this prohibition would not long remain; but meanwhile they ought to be very discreet in their efforts, and not do anything to lead to their exclusion from the country, as the Jesuits had been sometime. Regarding what had been said in certain letters published in our journals about the innocence of the people of Japan, he was sorry to have to state that those representations were in no sense true. What was spoken of as innocence, was simply loss of all shame. They were the most licentious and debauched of people, utterly shameless as well as frightfully cruel.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held on Monday, May 16th, at the Poultry Chapel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. There was a numerous attendance. The proceedings were commenced with singing, and prayer by the Rev. J. C. GALLAWAY.

The CHAIRMAN said: It is gratifying to know that such a society as this exists, and that it has been the means of doing much good; but its importance has not been fully seen, because it has not received that amount of support from the churches which it ought to have had. The agents that have been sent out have been eminently blessed, and they have done a great work at a very small cost of money. They have established churches, which in the course of a few years have not only become self-supporting, but in their turn have acted as auxiliaries to this society. (Hear, hear.) In the course of a few years it is supposed that London will contain a population of nearly six millions of souls; if we go on increasing as we are now doing, and unless we had our colonies for the surplus population to go to, we should in a few years be ready to eat each other up. Let us feel

that it is our duty, as far as we can, to Christianise the world; and we shall do this most effectually by spreading the institutions of religion in our colonies. (Cheers.)

The Rev. THOMAS JAMES read the report, which stated:—

Twenty-three years have passed away since the Colonial Missionary Society was instituted. For many years previously, frequent and pressing applications had been made to different ministers and others in London for missionaries to the colonies in Canada and Australia. So urgent were these appeals, and so important the object sought to be accomplished, that the directors of the London Missionary Society, deeming it so far within the scope and design of that institution, voted a sum of money to aid in sending ministers to Canada. The assistance thus afforded was soon found to be totally inadequate to the necessities of the case; whilst the claims of the heathen world were so overwhelmingly great, that it was not to be expected that directors could undertake the management and support of missions to the colonies. About the same period, some enterprising individuals formed a plan for founding a new colony in Australia on principles of perfect religious equality. Attention being thus directed to the present and prospective necessities of Britain's colonial empire, the Colonial Missionary Society was formed, and from that period to the present has zealously pursued its career with a measure of success equalled by few and surpassed by none. The ministers it has sent from Britain or adopted in the colonies, are now labouring in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, New Zealand, Tasmania, and all the Australias. It has also called into existence and helped to sustain the "Canadian Congregational Theological Institute" in Toronto, in which forty young brethren have been trained for the Christian ministry in that province. It has been instrumental in gathering more than 150 churches, in which are found probably 8,000 or 9,000 members united in the fellowship of the Gospel. Chapels have been built at a cost of more than 100,000*l.*, and affording accommodation for upwards of 50,000 worshippers. Schoolhouses have been erected, in which both Sabbath and day-schools have been gathered, numbering many thousands of children. For the first fourteen years of the Society's existence its average income from all sources did not amount to 3,000*l.*; although since that time its income has more than doubled. There are now, including some of whose arrival intelligence has not yet reached the Committee, 160 ministers engaged in colonial service.

If we look to new townships in older colonies, as Ottawa, in Canada, how urgent is the necessity for prompt and vigorous action? Chosen as the future seat of Government, the city of Ottawa without doubt will become one of the chief cities of the province. Already more than 13,000 inhabitants are found there, and the number is rapidly increasing. The most suitable man that can be selected for so important a station ought immediately to be located there. He would soon gather around him a numerous congregation, and would only require a little help at the commencement. In the south, New Zealand, by its offer of free grants of land, has attracted hundreds, not to say thousands, of our countrymen to its shores. The Australian colonies are still wonderfully progressing. Great as their already developed resources are, a still brighter future is before them. Their rivers have recently been surveyed, and it has been ascertained that there is an aggregate of navigable waters, in the three south-eastern colonies, of no less than 4,300 miles! Along the margin of these noble rivers a vast population will ere long be gathered. Towns will arise as commercial depôts; churches and schools will soon follow, with all the comforts and blessings of civilisation and wealth.

In reporting the proceedings of last year, there is no part of the society's operations which they regard with greater interest than those which are conducted in British America. Some of its first efforts were put forth there, and its success has been as great as, considering the circumstances of the case, could be expected. There is not in that region the rapid accumulation of wealth which enables the churches to become at once independent of help from the fatherland. But, if the progress is slower than in some other places, it is not the less real and substantial. There are, too, difficulties with which our brethren there have to struggle, which do not exist, or but in a comparatively trifling degree, in other colonies.

The chief attraction in British America, at the present time, is the new gold region recently discovered in the territory occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company. Apart from the discovery of the precious metal on the main land, Vancouver's Island cannot fail to prove eminently attractive to Britain's hardy sons, who, finding a difficulty to provide for themselves and their families, are prepared to seek a new home in more auspicious regions. Under these circumstances, the committee feel assured that their friends will approve the resolution they formed to send, with the least possible delay, two or three well-qualified ministers to occupy this important and promising field of missionary enterprise. But the committee felt a difficulty. From the nature of the case, no pecuniary returns could be expected for some time to come; and as the ordinary income of the society was not more than sufficient to meet its usual annual expenditure, it would be impossible for them to enter on this mission, desirable and important as it appeared to them to be, unless they obtained, by special contributions, sufficient to meet the necessities of the case. They, therefore, appealed to their friends to aid them in this work, to which they felt they were called by the providence of God. They are happy to announce that their appeal has been so far responded to, as to justify them in taking immediate steps for commencing the proposed mission. They have engaged the services of the Rev. W. F. Clarke, a gentleman they believe to be pre-eminently fitted for the work to which he is invited. Trained for the Christian ministry in the society's institution at Toronto, labouring for several years with considerable success in Canada, and subsequently in the American State of Wisconsin, and possessing in an eminent degree a true missionary spirit, he has been prepared for an undertaking, which, if it involves some sacrifice, promises a great reward. The committee have not yet found a second minister willing to devote himself to this interesting and important mission.

The colony of Port Natal, South Africa, is making rapid advances in its social and industrial interest. Its population is steadily increasing, a class of immi-

grants having recently arrived there who have readily found profitable use for their energies and their capital, or both. There is reason to believe that Port Natal will ere long become a favourite resort of the surplus population of Britain. At Petermaritzburg, the seat of Government, a few families of independent principles are solicitous to obtain a minister, and have pledged themselves to contribute at once half the amount necessary for his support.

Proceeding to notice the operations of the committee in the Australian colonies, the first and most prominent point is the second visit to England of their indefatigable friend, Mr. Poore. So rapid is the progress of those colonies, that Mr. Poore had scarcely reached Melbourne, and before he had time to aid in settling the ministers who had arrived, when the local committee in that city urged him to return to England for an additional number, for whom stations of great promise already existed. With his well-known energy, and with much personal sacrifice, he immediately started on his homeward passage, and arrived in England on the 20th of June. Measures were promptly taken by the committee to select such brethren as, from their antecedents and the general report concerning them, were thought to be adapted for the positions it was intended they should occupy. Twelve were selected, who have all sailed, with the exception of Mr. Williams, who is expected to minister to a Welsh congregation in Melbourne, and it is hoped before this have safely reached their destination.

In regard to Victoria, letters have been recently received from the Rev. R. Fletcher, giving a most encouraging account of the settlement of the ministers who had arrived up to the date of his last communication.

The colony of South Australia has for many years ceased to be in any degree dependent on the Society's funds. This does not, however, abate the interest the committee take in the welfare of its churches. They are happy in being in a position to state that upon the whole everything is in a prosperous condition.

Western Australia is the only colony in which the settlers are afflicted with the evils of conviction. Its substantial progress is greatly impeded thereby. The committee cannot look back on the past two years of the society's labours, without feelings of devout thankfulness that they have been able to accomplish so much. During that period they have sent from England, or engaged the services of students who had passed their theological training at Toronto, between thirty and forty labourers for the missionary field. They could not have effected this great work had they not been aided from two sources. In the first place, from the Australian colonies they received upwards of 2,000*l.* towards the cost of the voyage and outfit of the men selected for these regions. And in the next place, some noble-minded shipowners generously consented to convey the ministers either wholly free or at greatly reduced charges. The committee feel it but an act of justice to record the names of those gentlemen, who are entitled to the warmest acknowledgments of all the friends of the society. Mr. J. Kemp Welch, and Mr. E. J. Wheeler, members of the committee; Messrs. Budden, Bevan, and Tozer, and Messrs. Thompson and Co., of London; Messrs. H. T. Wilson and Chambers, of Liverpool, of the White Star line of packets, and Mr. J. H. Watt, of Irvine—are the liberal individuals to whom the society is thus indebted. The united amount thus saved in the society's outlay exceeds 1,000*l.* Had not this assistance been rendered, so large a number of missionaries could not have been sent without incurring a debt, which is at all times to be avoided.

The committee cannot conclude their notice of the Australian colonies without a reference to their beloved friend, the Rev. Thomas Binney. Less than a year-and-a-half ago, he resolved on a voyage to Australia. He went, to use his own expression, "in a strictly private capacity," but still prepared, should his health permit, and opportunity offer, to serve the great purposes for which the society exists and labours. By the good providence of God he was so invigorated in health and spirits that he gave himself vigorously to the cause of God in all the colonies he visited. The effect of his labours, especially in the promotion of Christian union amongst all evangelical communities, is well known, and will be long remembered.

With regard to finances the report stated:—

The total amount received from all sources, including the balance of last year, is 6,803*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The expenditure for the year has been 5,857*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of 945*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* But of this balance the sum of 803*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, has been specially contributed for the Columbian Mission, and is applicable to no other object. Hence it will appear that the actual balance available for the general purposes of the society is 822*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* To this must be added 252*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* owing to the general fund, by the special Australian fund, making a total of 334*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* But the treasurer is under acceptances to the extent of 225*l.*; so that the exact credit balance is only 109*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The committee, however, are thankful, and without doubt, the friends of the society will be gratified that its financial year has closed so satisfactorily. Still, if the society is to meet the numerous appeals for missionaries that are made from various parts of the world, it must have a greatly augmented income. The committee are, therefore, intensely anxious for an enlarged list of annual subscribers and of Congregational auxiliaries and associations. Every congregation, it is hoped, will contribute something, however small.

Mr. JAMES SPICER read the balance-sheet, which showed a result in harmony with the report.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET moved the first resolution:—

That the report of the committee now read be approved and adopted, and that it be printed and circulated. That the respectful acknowledgments of this meeting be given to the committee and officers of the society, for their services during the past year. That the treasurer and secretary be requested to retain their respective offices; and the gentlemen whose names have been read to act as a committee for the ensuing year, with power to fill up vacancies.

The Rev. Dr. TIDMAN seconded the resolution in an interesting speech.

The Rev. W. CLARKE, of Canada, moved:—

That this meeting cannot contemplate the extension of the British Colonial Empire, without regarding it as a load call on the British churches to send, with the least possible delay, competent ministers of the Gospel; that so, whilst the foundations

of future nations are being laid, the pure, unadulterated principles of Evangelical Protestantism may be widely diffused; and thus, by the blessing of God, secure for future generations wise, free, and Christian institutions. The meeting, therefore, approves of the proposed mission to British Columbia, and would cordially commend it to the earnest prayer and liberal support of the friends of the society.

A hundred years ago Canada became an appanage of the British Crown, and Louis XV. consoled himself for the loss of the empire by saying it was only a few acres of snow that the British had taken. But on those few acres there now dwell two millions and a-half of people, and the cultivated land produces twenty-five millions of quarters of wheat in a single year. In those "few acres" also, are two thousand miles of rivers, and magnificent forests of the most valuable timbers. And there are some thousands of Protestant Churches, and all perfectly free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. As a denomination, in Canada we are the least among the thousands of Judah, which may be attributed to our lateness in the field; and hence the importance of this resolution, which speaks of sending forth these men immediately. It is also to be attributed to another fact,—that our members do not come over to us ready made. Our Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal friends receive their members in shoals; but our people, belonging largely to the middle class, do not emigrate in anything like such numbers. But though one of the least in numbers, we are not one of the least influential; we have organised during twenty-two years eighty churches in the country, with 4000 members, comprising the Red men of the forest, and the Black refugee from slavery, as well as White men. Then we have wielded a power in the promotion of Voluntaryism, and done something to spread our principles. (Hear, hear.) There is at the same time large-heartedness enough among us to see whatever is good in connexion with other churches, and we can fraternise with them, as we have done in the promotion of great catholic objects, especially in an evangelical work amongst French Romanists, who number some 900,000.

Dr. TOMKINS, from Nova Scotia, in seconding the resolution, classed this Colonial Missionary Society with the great religious institutions of the land, and believed that it must be auxiliary to the efforts of foreign missions in the success of its plans; consequently those who supported this Society gave their help, indirectly, but most surely, to the Foreign Mission also.

The resolution was then adopted.

The Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL, of Bradford, said he had great pleasure in proposing to the meeting the following most brotherly and Christian motion:—

That this meeting has heard with much satisfaction of the large number of ministers which has been sent during the last and previous year to the Colonies; and would assure those brethren, together with all who have preceded them, and are now successfully labouring in their several spheres, of the confidence and affection which are cherished on their behalf, and that prayer will be offered for them continually that the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ may ever be with them, to sustain them under all their trials, to direct them in all difficulties, and to crown with his abundant blessing all their "works of faith, and labours of love."

The Rev. T. WATERMAN, of Maidstone, seconded the resolution, which, he said, he felt personally interested in, as many of the thirty or forty brethren who had gone out to the colonies during the last two years had been fellow-students with himself, and some of them intimate acquaintances. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. JOHN REYNOLDS then moved, and the Rev. R. ASHTON seconded:—

That the cordial thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby presented to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, for his kindness in consenting to preside on this occasion, and for the manner in which he has conducted the business of the evening; as also to the Pastor and friends connected with this Chapel, for again kindly granting the use of it to the Society.

The doxology concluded the meeting.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

The first annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Freemasons' Hall, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., in the chair. A hymn having been sung, prayer was offered up by the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, Clerical Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said that the society was a memorial raised not by one sect, but, he was thankful to say, by the united Christianity of the country—a memorial of that fearful mutiny and those fearful events to which he had alluded. Let them remember, therefore, the deeper responsibility which now rested on them, lest if they were to neglect it, still sorer judgments might follow. He trusted the society would be a channel for conveying the waters of life to the youth of India. (Hear, hear.) They were not there to disparage the value of secular education, but they were there to declare that education discovered from instruction in the Bible was not a blessing; and they were prepared to maintain that, as far as they were concerned, the Bible should be in their schools, and that they would not be a party to an education which could not regenerate the souls of men. (Applause.) They had no right to rob a man of his birthright. The Bible was given to every man, and it was their duty to see that the Bible should be in every school with which the society was connected. (Hear, hear.) He held in his hand a despatch written by Lord Stanley, and it was no unfair interpretation to put upon it to say that it confirmed the old policy of neutrality which they hoped to have superseded. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to find a statesman of Lord Stanley's ability take up a principle such as that, and setting himself distinctly in opposition to the Word of God in India. (Hear, hear.) They had the distinct principles of the Government now set forth, and he hoped that this country would show its de-

termination that such a policy should not receive its sanction. (Hear, hear.)

The CLERICAL SECRETARY then read the report, which stated that the society was founded in May, 1858, as a memorial of the mutiny, by the united efforts of the leading missionary societies. Its object was to aid in giving a Christian education to the people of India by training teachers and preparing Christian books in the fourteen mother-tongues of the country. Education in India presented itself under three forms—indigenous, governmental, and missionary. The first was corrupt to the core, the second was non-Christian, and the third was necessarily very limited. Out of the vast population of that country there were only 80,000 children who attended the missionary schools. Tracts of country as large as Prussia or as France had not a single missionary school in them. The funds of the society, up to the last day in December, 1858, showed a total of 1,720*l.*; but of this sum only 113*l.* had been paid up in subscriptions, but since then (though not properly speaking coming within the scope of the report) the society had received 1,788*l.*, of which 955*l.* had been from collections made on the late day of thanksgiving.

Mr. H. CARRE TUCKER, hon. secretary, read a letter from Sir J. Lawrence, regretting that in consequence of ill-health he was unable to attend. He enclosed an order for 10*l.* as his subscription.

The Bishop of Ripon, Sir Culling Eardley, and Mr. Colquhoun, also sent letters of apology for not attending.

The Bishop of CASHMERE moved the first resolution, viz:—

That the report, of which an abstract has now been read, be received and printed under the direction of the committee; that the thanks of this meeting be given to all their friends, in this country and in India, who have exerted themselves on behalf of the society; and that the following gentlemen be appointed the committee for the ensuing year, with power to fill up vacancies.

The bishop, speaking of the society, said its main object is not merely to civilise or ameliorate, but to Christianise the 180,000,000 of our fellow-countrymen and fellow-subjects in India—to bring to them the comforting and Christianising influences of the Divine truth of the Bible. Its next object is to do this through the vernacular language of India, or the mother-tongue of the natives. That mode of teaching has been attended with success in Ireland. Alluding to Lord Stanley's despatch, he said it was an insult to God himself to put a ban upon his Word, but when the people of this country were more disposed to act on principle and less upon expediency, as he hoped they would be soon, they would insist upon the use of the Bible in the schools of India.

The Rev. Mr. KNOX, chaplain in South India, seconded the resolution.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in supporting the resolution, said that there were many points in connexion with the objects of the society well worthy of attention. He considered that vernacular education would have this great and necessary result; it would compel them to have recourse very largely to native agency. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it possible, and if possible, not desirable, that they should undertake their operations without calling the natives to their counsel and aid. (Hear, hear.) The chairman had alluded to the unmeaning, odious, and pernicious word "neutrality." (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say that the word neutrality did not appear in her Majesty's proclamation; but it had been revived and repeated three or four times in the despatch of Lord Stanley on the subject of education. That word could not but stir all the doubts which long prevailed among the natives of India. (Hear, hear.) The people of India say: "If you are neutral in matters of religion, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves; and if you are not neutral, why do you say you are?" Thus they were brought into what the Americans would call a "logical fix." (Applause.) Scarcely a fact could be taught in geography or the sciences which would not go to overthrow the idolatry of India; and, therefore it might be seen how necessary it was to introduce good school-books among them. (Hear, hear.) He would not use compulsion, or any improper means, but he would insist that the Word of God should be brought into the schools, and their pupils should be told that it was the Word of God, and if they wished they would be taught it, but not otherwise. (Hear, hear.) But to say that the Word of God was a dangerous book was to his mind an outrage upon common sense, and an unappealable outrage and blasphemy to God himself. (Applause.) They were a Christian nation, and they should not stop shouting "Unclean, unclean!" until the prohibition against the Scriptures be removed and the Word of God allowed free course. (Applause.)

The resolution was then carried.

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL moved:—

That, in view of the great and undesigned goodness of Almighty God, by which it has pleased him not only to bestow upon this country the empire of British India, but in a more especial manner, to preserve it to us through the dangers of the late mutiny, this meeting would desire to record its conviction that we are bound to discharge our debt of gratitude by providing the millions there placed under our sovereignty with the means of Christian instruction in their own vernacular language; and that, in the face both of our past and present neglect of this great duty, no effort of self-denial can be too great which shall at once rectify the evil and do honor to the faithful supremacy of God's Holy Word.

He said that the young men educated in the Government schools in India, where the Bible is excluded, no doubt supported us during the insurrection, because they knew if they did not they would run the risk of having their throats cut, but they were the most turbulent, most revolutionary, and most atheistical amongst the natives; and if the present system triumphed, and he hoped the feeling and

principles of this country would never let it do so, it will end in our shameful expulsion from India.

The Rev. Mr. ARTHUR seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

The Rev. E. STORROW, missionary from Calcutta, moved, and Major-General ALEXANDER seconded:—

That this meeting, while it fully recognises the practical difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of united action among members of different religious denominations, in reference to the work of Christian education, is of opinion that the plan of operations commenced by this society will give every facility to the various missionary bodies in India for carrying on an educational work, and is calculated to exhibit before the world the power of the Gospel in promoting true union among all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

The resolution was put and carried.

The hymn was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.

TURKISH MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. G. CULLEN,

The Rev. G. R. BIRCH read the report:—

The mission statistics for the year in the five fields of labour, show 108 stations and out-stations, 63 ordained missionaries, 67 female missionaries, 74 native preachers, 178 native assistants—making a total of 130 Americans and 252 natives. The number of churches founded is 45; there are 1,500 members in full communion; the average attendance on Sabbath worship is 4,174, and from 5,000 to 6,000 are legally enrolled as Protestant communicants. There are 154 free schools, with 4,000 scholars, 900 of whom are girls; and the number of male and female students is 156. The Constantinople press printed 69,250 volumes, and 20,000 tracts, at a cost of 4,152*l.*, of which 1,580*l.* was granted by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and 142*l.* by the British Tract Society. One million and a-half of pages were printed in the Arabic language. The Arabic translation of the Bible is advancing to completion. During the year 1858, 710 copies of the Bible were sold, besides 140 copies of the Gospels separately. The vigorous efforts and costly sacrifices making by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith at Lyons, for the diffusion of Roman Catholicism throughout Turkey and Persia, may be judged of by the fact that 25,535*l.* was expended for that purpose during the last year. The committee, in conclusion, say:—The political events which during the Crimean war gave such prominence to Turkey, are likely again to call attention to her claims and destiny. Even the Turks avow their belief that their reign is closing, and some regard even their religion as fading. The influence of education upon the minds of the highest Turkish officials, their intercourse with the Western Powers of Europe, the experience of the late war, the growing interests of commerce, the extension of railroads and financial operations, aided by the written and preached Word of God—all this paralyses Mohammedanism, and precipitates its speedy subversion by Christianity. But then comes the question, What form of Christianity is likely to gain the supremacy of others? There are but three contending for this conquest. Two are great and mighty—the Greek and Romish—with all the might of this world. The third, though weak in carnal weapons—the Protestant—is, we believe, mightier through God to resist them, and gain the victory for the truth of Christ. One great element towards such success is assuredly most encouraging to our exertions. It is this fact, that the ruling Turks, who begin to despair of their own religion, are everywhere showing themselves disposed to honour and protect, and even promote, the triumph of Protestant Christianity.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by several ministers and laymen.

EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the association was held at Craven Chapel, on Tuesday evening; Robert Charles, Esq., presided. The secretary (the Rev. B. H. Cowper) read the report, from which we extract the following particulars:—

The income of the Society during the year had been somewhat more than 1,000*l.* This money had been expended in the following manner:—Sent to the different Evangelical Societies on the Continent, 770*l.* Expended in managing the Society's affairs during the year, 255*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a small balance in hand. Amongst the different grants was one of 150*l.* to the Evangelical Society of France, 178*l.* to that of Geneva, 120*l.* to Belgium, 50*l.* to the Evangelical Union of Churches in France; and 20*l.* to the Central Society of France. There were also some small grants made to other Societies on the Continent. The report alluded to the strenuous efforts now being made by the Propaganda at Rome, by whose agencies twice as much had been spent upon this country, and the British Mission fields during the past year, as had been spent by all the British Protestant Societies all over the Continent. On the other hand, that which had been done by the last mentioned Societies had been well done. 350 pastors were employed in France by the two National Churches, and 100 by bodies not identified with a State Church. To this might be added a goodly band of colporteurs and other agents. There was reason to believe that the recent edict of the French Emperor would have the effect of removing many restrictions under which the evangelists of France suffered. The report continued to bear testimony to the purely spiritual character of the work, carried on in Belgium, the churches of which had been visited by the Secretary during the year. Of the work in Sardinia the Society spoke with great interest. There was less liberty now in Italy for the preaching of the gospel than there was even in the time of Nero himself.

The speakers were the chairman, Rev. T. Prust, Pastor William Monod, Pastor Anet, from Brussels, Rev. Mr. Tiddy, M. Naville, from Geneva, M. Bernier, of Paris, Mr. Cooke, from Paris, and Mr. E. Pye Smith.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the friends of this society was held on Monday last, at their insti-

tute, Shadwell, the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Massie.

The SECRETARY read the report, which stated that in a report recently presented to her Majesty the Queen, the Commissioners on Harbours of Refuge state that "the annual loss of property from casualties on our coast has been estimated at 1,500,000*l.*, whilst the average loss of life resulting from them during a period of six years, from 1852 to 1857, has amounted to that of 780 persons annually. In one year alone, 1854, no fewer than 1,549 perished from these casualties." Last year there were 1,170 wrecks and casualties on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom, being twenty-five more than the average of the three previous years, whilst out of 1,895 lives thus placed in peril, 340 were lost. During the first three months of the current year, the number of wrecks again exceeded the average, amounting to no fewer than 493. The vast extent of the commerce of this country might be seen from the fact that the annual tonnage of ships entering the ports of the United Kingdom from 1844 to 1858 was 10,220,528 tons, and the total value of the exports 109,493,865*l.* per annum. The simple object of the institute was the religious, intellectual, and social elevation of British and foreign seamen. The balance-sheet showed a total income of 3,481*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, and a net increase on the available income over that of the preceding year of 470*l.*

The CHAIRMAN said that this was the first time he had the pleasure of attending a meeting of this society, yet now he had the high distinction of appearing before them as its president. These were troubled times, clouds were gathering, and no person could say upon whose heads they would burst. Under these circumstances, he was glad that her Majesty's Government were making defensive preparations; but he trusted that we should be kept as long as possible from a bloody and unholy war. (Cheers.) It was not for that society to unfurl the meteor flag of England, but as our defensive preparations would require a large increase in the number of seamen, the sphere of the institution would be therefore considerably enlarged. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Hussey, Vice-Admiral Harcourt, Mr. Robert Charles, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Baines, and other gentlemen.

KOSSUTH ON THE WAR IN ITALY.

On Friday evening a public meeting upon the subject of the war in Italy was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the large room of which was completely filled some time before the hour announced for the commencement of the proceedings. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor occupied the chair, and among those upon the platform were the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P., Mr. J. White (late M.P. for Plymouth), Professor Newman, Mr. Nicholay, and M. Kossuth.

M. Kossuth, who was received with loud and continuous cheering, said that the cloud which for more than forty years had been overhanging had now begun to discharge the electric fluid. In this emergency England ought to take a position of impartial neutrality and strict non-intervention. (Applause.) If she by interfering did not divert the natural cause of events into the wrong channel, he anticipated from the war which had just commenced that advantage might arise to the nation with which every aspiration of his heart was identified. These anticipations did not arise from the excitement of the moment, but were founded upon the incontrovertible axiom that the difficulties of the oppressor might offer a chance of deliverance to the oppressed. Francis Joseph, the murderer, the lawless usurper of his country, was engaged in a war, and, reflecting upon the relative condition of the contending parties, and upon the strategical necessities which must develop themselves in the course of the war, he came to the conclusion that at no distant time emancipation might be within the reach of some of those nationalities the oppression of which by Austria was the great European nuisance; without the removal of which patchwork arrangements might be devised calculated to disguise for a little while longer the dry-rot of the political structure of Europe, but both permanent peace and the settled condition of the European community were impossible. Her Majesty's Government had entered into a public pledge that they would have nothing to do with the war, directly or indirectly, but would maintain a strict and impartial neutrality. So far so good, but he made bold to say that if it was desired that this principle of neutrality should assume the character of a settled rule not subject to eventual modification, it was necessary that the expression of public opinion should be still more explicit than hitherto, in order that there might be no doubt as to the sense in which the people of these realms desired that the principle of neutrality should be understood, and as to the consistency with which it should be acted upon. (Applause.) Neutrality was a general expression, but it had a special meaning, the bearing of which could not be fully fathomed unless it was clearly understood with which of the parties her Majesty's Government would side in case they did not remain neutral. Now, he did not remember to have read one official or semi-official declaration which induced him to think they would side with France, but he had read many declarations which led forcibly to the inference that the alternative was neutrality or support of Austria. ("No, no.") It had been said that England would remain neutral, but that she would watch the turn which events might take, and in the mean time arm, in order to

repel any aggression which might be made upon her territories, colonies, or dependencies. This had nothing to do with neutrality; for England would not be attacked unless she herself ran into war. (Applause.) It had also been said that England would arm in order to be prepared to protect her interests. So far so good. But interest was a very vague word, and which might mean anything or nothing. (Hear, hear.) We had, however, been vouchsafed some foretaste of what it might mean. We had been told that if a French fleet entered the Adriatic, it might be the interest of England to oppose it; that if Trieste were attacked, it might be the interest of England to defend it; and, by the Ministerial candidate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, that if Venice were assailed, it might be the interest of England to protect it. To protect it from what? from the great misfortune of being emancipated from the despotism of Austria. (Applause.) The alternative was either neutrality or support of Austria. This should never be lost sight of, and therefore much was left to be watched, controlled, and cleared up by public opinion. The important question was, what was the world to understand by the declaration that her Majesty's Government were determined to take no part in the war? Was this declaration attended by a proviso that the war should be restricted to Italy, or was it meant that England would remain neutral even though in the natural course of events the war should extend to other portions of the Austrian dominions? There were certain ideas or prejudices which, if not repudiated, would be likely to drift England into a war. These turned mainly upon the erroneous interpretation of the Italian question, the regard for the treaties of 1815, what diplomatists called the localisation of the war, and the greatest of all imaginable misconceptions—the opinion that the Austrian empire was essential to the maintenance of the balance of power. Each of these prejudices he would examine, and endeavour to remove. The Italian question was not one which arose from mal-administration or misgovernment, and which might, therefore, be put an end to by seasonable concession, improvement, or reform. It was a question of nationality, and because it was so the first and foremost point in its practical solution was the total and definitive expulsion of the Austrians from Italy, in such a manner that they should not be able to go back again. (Loud applause.) This admitted of no compromise. Either the Austrians must be finally ejected from Italy, or the Italian question would recur again and again. Nothing but the extermination of the Italians could secure the rule of Austria over that peninsula, and a nation of 26,000,000 of people could not be exterminated. It was on account of this being a question of nationality that in 1846 the inhabitants of the Papal dominions declared that, however insupportable were their particular sufferings, their questions of government were of secondary importance. The principal interest was that of Italy, and their great objection to the Papal Government was that it was the slave of Austria. For the same reason the whole of Italy united in a crusade against Austria, and when the independence of Lombardy was offered, the Milanese refused to separate from their Venetian brethren. They fought, not for Lombardy, but Italy. For the same reason the people of Piedmont, although contented with their own Government, cheerfully submitted to the dangers, the sufferings, and sacrifices of a great war; Republicans rallied round a king who had inscribed "the independence of Italy" upon his banner, Tuscany had thrown itself into the arms of the monarch of Sardinia, and the French were received with rapturous joy and enthusiasm. In all the transactions preceding the declaration of war by Austria there was this shortcoming in the policy of the British Government—that they did not view the Italian question as one of nationality, but as one which might be solved upon the basis of Austria retaining her possessions, provided she would pledge herself not to interfere with the rest of Italy. He would not then enter into an argument to show how impossible it was that such a pledge should be observed; but he asserted that unless it was understood throughout Europe that the maintenance of Austria in her ill-gotten Italian possessions did not enter into the intents and purposes of the British Government, England would sooner or later be drifted into the war in consequence of entangling alliances, for which it was evident that mighty influences were at work. (Hear, hear.) The excitement in Germany—attributable to a false alarm, for it was absurd to suppose that France, with one great war upon her hands, would attack the Rhine—an attack directed, not against Austria, but against Prussia—could not be kept up unless it was supposed in that country that the English Government sympathised with Austria, thought she was entitled to retain her Italian possessions, and were favourable to the idea of maintaining the integrity of her dominions. Austria had been stated to be kindred in race to Anglo-Saxon England, but the Minister who made that statement overlooked the fact that by the census of 1851 she had only seven millions of German subjects out of a population of 37,000,000. To disabuse Germany of the impression which existed there, that in spite of the declaration of neutrality England would find some pretext for either directly resisting Austria or for assisting Germany in resisting France, it was highly important that while approving the proclaimed neutrality the public opinion of the English nation should explicitly repudiate the idea of, under any circumstances, holding out a helping hand to Austria. The next point was the pretended inviolability of the treaties of 1815. There could be no doubt that if England departed from the principle of neutrality in

favour of Austria, it would be done on the ground or pretext of that inviolability. The history of the last forty-four years was one continued protest against these treaties. Every portion of them which was favourable to liberty or to the rights of mankind had been violated by the Sovereigns of Europe without any intervention of England, and would this country now take up arms to enforce this inviolability in favour of that Austria which was good for nothing, except to spread darkness and to perpetuate slavery? (Cheers.) Let the people of England raise their mighty voice and thunder forth the forbidding cry, "No, that shall not be." Let them give to the Government the pillar of the freely expressed will of the nation to lean upon. Let them remind them that they were the Ministers of England, not of Austria—(loud cheers)—and fortify their national position against foreign interference. There was danger about. They must not trust to appearances. A fleet had been sent to the Mediterranean with sealed orders. Might not this have something to do with the presence of the Orion in the port of Genoa, and the refusal to remove her out of the way of the landing of the French troops? There might be a recurrence of petty annoyances such as to produce a collision with the French, and, as the *Times* had properly warned us, we might go to bed one evening believing ourselves at peace, and wake in the morning to find ourselves at war, for no better purpose than the maintenance of the inviolability of the precious treaties of 1815. Let the voice of the people keep England out of war until Parliament met, and Parliament would keep her safe when it had assembled. The hustings had given a guarantee for this; but if the people relaxed in watchfulness evil might happen, which even Parliament would find it difficult to redress. (Applause.) The next prejudice with which he had to deal was what diplomatists called "the localisation of the war." If this expression had any meaning, it meant that the war should be fought out upon Italian territory. It was, however, absurd to say that if the Austrians retired behind the river Tagliamento, which separated Lombardy from the rest of her dominions, the French and Sardinians should be forbidden to follow them, and that Austria while at war should enjoy all the privileges of neutrality. Again, the strategical position of the Austrian troops in the famous square between the Mincio and the Adige was not what it was in the famous campaign of 1796, and France and Sardinia must enjoy the right to take it either in flank or rear, and to attack their enemy either by sea or land. What was to be inferred from these considerations? It was idle to speculate upon what England might be called upon to do if the French made a dash at the Rhine and occupied Belgium, because it was perfectly absurd to suppose that the Emperor of the French would provoke Germany and England while he had Austria upon his hands. The real question was, were we prepared to guarantee to Austria with our blood and with our money the privilege of neutrality in her non-Italian territory ("No, no," "Let them fight it out"); were we prepared to launch into the horrors of war to defend her against such military operations as her antagonists might consistently with the law of nations devise against her? If not, we ought not to be satisfied with vague generalities, but must let it be clearly understood by our Government that whether the war were confined to the Po or extended to other portions of the Austrian dominions, the people of England desired that England should remain neutral and should take no part in it. (Applause.) What was Austria to England that we should hug her to the bosom of Britannia at the cost of shedding blood in streams, spending money by hundreds of millions, convulsing our commercial relations, inflicting deep, perhaps incurable wounds upon our prosperity, checking our progress and arresting our peaceful reforms? (Applause.) She was called our ally, both faithful and true. She had been the standing pensioner of England; the bottomless sack into which millions wrung from the life-blood of our industrious people had been poured. During the last war we paid her 17,000,000*l.*, but history did not record what advantage we obtained for it. Austria was our ally, both faithful and true; but in the Crimean war she did not draw a sword on our behalf, and it was she who sent our heroes to die in vain on the battle-field, while she stood by without firing a shot. (Applause.) This question of the value of Austria to England brought him to the last point which he had to notice—the assertion that the integrity of the Austrian Empire was essential to the maintenance of the balance of power. Without entering into discussion of that cabalistic abracadabra "the balance of power," the Moloch to which justice, political morality, and the freedom of nations had so long been sacrificed, he laid it down as an axiom that artificial States, without either organic cohesion or harmony, instead of constituting a check, were an incitement to wars. Against what preponderance was the Austrian empire to create a barrier? Evidently against that either of Russia or of France. She could form no barrier against Russia, because the Czar might appeal to the nationality of the 17,000,000 of the Slavonic race who were under her dominion, and rouse them against her. She could form none against France, because, as he stated at Glasgow last year, if the Emperor of the French advanced towards the frontiers of any of the nationalities whom Austria held in bondage and said, "Here I am to assist you, rise and shake off the detested yoke of Austria," the invitation would be hailed with enthusiasm. If Austria did not hold Italy in her grasp no Italian question could exist. She was not a barrier—she was the sword of Damocles,

suspended over the peace, tranquillity, and security of Europe. She was the cavern from which the European volcano was felt. Let her vanish into the gulf of eternal perdition which was yawning for her (applause), and, though we might still hear of local revolutions, they would be merely domestic affairs. European wars of ambition would become impossible; there would be no occasion for large standing armies, the independence of the smallest nation would find its guarantee in the independence of all. The nations agglomerated into the artificial mass called Austria contained very considerable elements of power, but it was a mistake to suppose that therefore the Austrian empire was powerful. If all those nations were allowed to regain their nationality they would indeed constitute bulwarks for the independence of Europe; but at the present moment Austria, instead of being the barrier, was the vulnerable point of European peace and security. It was, however, said that if the Italians or other nations acted alone England would not feel called upon to interfere, but that the intervention of the French altered the case. It was urged that the Emperor of the French could not be actuated by other than ambitious views (hear, hear), and that there would be no advantage to the nationalities in exchanging one task-master for another. (Hear, hear.) His answer to this was, that it was almost unprecedented for a people to gain their liberty without assistance from without. England herself was aided by the 15,000 Dutch grenadiers and the Dutch fleet of 500 sail with which William of Orange came to her assistance. There had constantly been interventions against liberty; but England had never drawn the sword to resist them. Would she now engage in hostilities on account of an intervention in favour of freedom? In this case, however, there was not exactly an intervention, there was a war between two nations. What might be the motives which led the ruler of France to engage in this war he did not pretend to know, but he knew what could not be in his interest and therefore not in his intention. It was not in his interest to enter upon a career of conquest, because that would be absolute ruin to him, as it was to Napoleon I. It was a disregard of the sentiment of nationality which sent Napoleon I. to die in the island of St. Helena; and Napoleon III. was not the man to fall by the fault which had ruined his uncle. There was also some guarantee in the force of circumstances. If in the course of events arising out of this war his dear native land should have a chance of gaining her independence, should he advise her to reject it merely because it came from a Bonaparte? Certainly not. (Cheers.) Hungary was both too distant and too strong to be made a department of France. As to the Italians, if, when enabled by French interposition to organise and arm their nation, they could not protect themselves against their friends, they would not deserve to be free. (Applause.) In conclusion, M. Kosuth declared that the fate of nations was trembling in the scale, and that at such a moment every man ought to be guided not by his own interests but by those of his country, and expressed the hope that if there was a chance of emancipation for the nationalities, England would not be backward in encouraging the endeavour to free them by her approbation, and cheering it with her sympathy. (Loud and continuous applause.)

Mr. Deputy DAKIN moved—

That in the opinion of this meeting it is of the highest importance to the honour and interests of England that she should observe strict impartiality between the contending parties now waging war on the continent, and avoid all entangling alliances or treaties which may lead to complications endangering that neutrality.

Professor NEWMAN, in seconding the resolution, expressed a fear that while talking of peace the Government were preparing for war, and declared that, in his opinion, Parliament ought not to leave in the hands of the Ministers the large force which was now being raised without a debate and a solemn declaration as to the policy which was to be pursued by them. (Cheers.)

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR rose to move an amendment, to which a considerable portion of the audience objected, while others contended that it was a public meeting, and every one ought to be heard. This gave rise to some little confusion, and the Lord Mayor stating that he was not well enough to remain, resigned the chair to Mr. White, and left the room.

Mr. P. A. Taylor then moved his amendment, which he said was intended not to divide the spirit of the meeting but to give it the further character which alone would, in his opinion, render it worthy of an intelligent body of Englishmen. Its purport was—

That this meeting, while repudiating the idea of British intervention in the present struggle between France and Austria, yet desires to express its deep conviction of the necessity of recognising the independence of Italy as much in the interests of the peace of Europe as of too long delayed justice to the Italian people.

Mr. TAYLOR was proceeding to argue in favour of his amendment, but being interrupted by numerous cries of "Sit down" and other expressions of disapprobation, he took a show of hands as to whether or not the meeting would hear him, and as a ludicrously small number of hands were held up in his favour he at once resumed his seat.

The amendment having been seconded,

Mr. GILPIN, M.P., objected to it on the ground that its adoption would give to the meeting an appearance of partisanship, which the promoters of it were anxious to avoid. There were two sources of danger of England getting involved in the war. One was the generous sympathy of the true-hearted people of Britain for the oppressed of every nation,

and the other the notoriously German sympathies of some portions of the community. (Applause.) If even in the interests of the nationalities they still implored, demanded, insisted upon neutrality (cheers), they could with greater force require that those who sympathised with despots should observe it. (Cheers.)

Mr. TAYLOR said that Mr. Gilpin's speech had shown that his amendment might be understood in a sense in which he did not intend it; therefore he begged to withdraw it. (Cheers.)

The resolution was therefore unanimously agreed to.

Mr. NICHOLAY moved that a memorial embodying the foregoing resolution should be prepared and presented to Lord Derby by a deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor and other gentlemen. The resolution having been seconded by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, and unanimously assented to.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and to the Lord Mayor, and the proceedings terminated.

Foreign and Colonial.

AMERICA.

It is intimated that Mr. Cobden, during his late stay at the White House, availed himself of the opportunity to sound the President on the subject of a moral interposition of the United States in the present entangled and menacing affairs of Europe.

Senator Seward, the leader of the Free-soil party, the most likely Northern candidate for the presidency, and perhaps the ablest of American statesmen, had sailed for Europe, to remain until the meeting of Congress in December.

He is said to be sent off by his friends in order to get him out of the way, lest he should say anything indiscreet to damage his prospects at the next nomination convention, in spring. The chances of Sumner's recovery seem every year to be becoming more and more doubtful. In spite of all his travelling, and all the doctors can do, the truth is becoming painfully apparent that he is making no progress. Under these circumstances, it seems doubtful whether Massachusetts will be disposed to leave her senatorial chair vacant any longer, and she will probably have the unpleasant duty to perform of choosing his successor at the close of his term. His loss is, however, in most respects irretrievable, as there is no politician of the day who can fairly fill his place.

The Government officials in Utah have quarrelled, and are at loggerheads—Governor Cumming siding with the Mormons, and the United States judge and General Johnson advocating vigorous measures towards them. The administration is consequently plunged into a rather awkward dilemma, and as matters stand it bids fair to bequeath the Mormon difficulty to its successor. At present, General Johnston is instructed to hereafter await the orders of the Governor before calling out the troops to act as a *posse comitatus* to assist the civil authorities in enforcing the laws.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on the 4th of May. In the opinion of the Governor-General, it had accomplished much useful work. Before they separated, in order to prevent the removal of the seat of Government to Quebec, the Legislative Council had refused the supplies.

Previous to the Parliament breaking up notice was given by hon. members in both Houses that early in the ensuing session, resolutions will be moved that her Majesty be pleased to authorise the Governor-General to call a Convention of twenty-four delegates, for the purpose of preparing a constitution for Canada, to be submitted to the people and afterwards to the Imperial Parliament. This contemplated dabbling in constitution-mending is characterised by the *Toronto Globe* as "unusual in British communities," and calculated to "startle many."

INDIA.

Dates from Bombay to 26th of April. Tania Topee was tried by Court-martial on the 15th inst., at Seepree, sentenced to death, and hanged on the 18th. A body of rebels under Adil Mahomed Khan was surprised near Futtehpore on the 17th, and routed with a loss of several killed and wounded.

On the 15th of April there was an outbreak at Nuggur Parkur, north of Ootch. Troops were despatched from Deesa for the reduction of the insurgents. No particulars given. With this exception the Bombay Presidency was quiet.

The rebels on the borders of Nepal, having suffered greatly in the jungles, were breaking from them in small parties.

EXECUTION OF TANTIA TOPEE.

The mail bringing details of the capture, trial, and execution of Tania Topee is the leading topic of the news. It is believed he was betrayed by Maun Sing:—

At his request, a small party of native infantry was placed under his orders, and sent quietly to Paronee that evening. Maun Sing having previously gone there himself in the afternoon. The men were placed in ambush by his people, and about two a.m. he took them himself to the spot where Tania Topee was sleeping with two pundits. Maun Sing seized his arms and he was at once secured. The pundits escaped. He had got twenty-five miles off on his way to join the Rao, when Maun Sing's men deceived him, and induced him to return. He would have been quite out of reach in two hours more.

Tania was tried on the charge, that he, being a resident of Bithoor, in British territory, had waged

war against the British Government. The finding of the court was guilty, and the sentence that he be hanged by the neck until he was dead. He struggled very slightly, and the niehters were called to drag him straight. A sergeant of the third Bengals acted as hangman. Tania Topee died with firmness and dignity. He denied that he was implicated in the Cawnpore massacre, and he asserted that Nana Sahib had nothing to do with it. He imputed all the cruelty to the Sepoys. Who Tania Topee was, or whether that was his real name, none seem to know. Whether he was born in the Deccan, or at Poona, or in Calpee, or whether he was or not a pensioner of the Indian Government, none know. All that is known is that he was a Brahmin, that he took service under Nana Sahib, and after the mutiny commanded the rebels at Agra, in the Doab, and at Calpee, and that he subsequently made those astounding flying marches all over Central India which we have been recording for the last fifteen months.

A correspondent of the *Telegraph* describes the general appearance of the renowned rebel:—

He is an elderly man, his head and beard thickly covered with grey hair, of an olive complexion, robust appearance, and middle height. His features are of a very ordinary cast, being neither handsome nor ugly, but intelligent. His demeanour is quite calm and untroubled, and his dress exceedingly simple, there being nothing about him indicative of rank.

The celebrated Mandarin, Yeh, died in Calcutta on the evening of the 9th ult. During the last three weeks he had been ailing, and had become subject to sudden collapses, from which he, however, was easily restored, nor did he complain of anything in particular, so that it was impossible to guess what may have been the cause of death. He was jolly to the last (says the *Hurkaru*) and retained his genuine Chinese type of stoicism. So far from suffering from compunction of conscience, for having, at the very lowest computation, beheaded one hundred thousand fellow-creatures, his only regret seems to have been his inability to take the lives of all the rebels and their kindred!

The *Lahore Chronicle*, of April 17, contains the intelligence that the railway works in the Punjab had been stopped!

The moment Sir John Lawrence's back is turned in India, the supreme Government and its advisers have suddenly discovered that the line laid down by Mr. Brunton, and so cordially approved of by Sir John, is objectionable.

A recent minute of Mr. Halliday, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is worthy of mention. In that document he reviews the history of the Calcutta Mohammedan College, called the *Madrasa*, founded by Warren Hastings, and still existing. He shows therein clearly that it has altogether failed of its object, that it has contributed largely to send abroad bigoted and disloyal Mohammedans, that it is of no use to the Government even for the promotion of Arabic literature, and he therefore wisely proposes that it be abolished without delay. In its room he suggests the appointment of an Arabic professorship, in connexion with the Calcutta University. Here the matter rests, for Mr. Halliday, although Governor of Bengal, has no power to carry into effect his wishes.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Gavan Duffy, Minister of Public Works, Victoria, has resigned. The *Melbourne Age*, in announcing the fact, says that "Jonah has been thrown overboard, and the mariners who navigate the ministerial vessel are buoyant with hopes of fair weather and a calm sea." It appears that Mr. Duffy's peculiar temper rendered it difficult to work with him. The Reform Bill of Messrs. Duffy and O'Shanassy has met with more favour than that of the English Cabinet. A dissolution of Parliament has accordingly taken place, and it is to be re-elected by the Reform constituencies, which date their existence from the first of May.

A part of the Indigo district where gold has long been supposed to exist, is now discovered to possess an important lead, and "a rush" to that part is the natural consequence. The Dandenong range, about forty miles from Melbourne, is also found to contain gold, but not, as far as has yet been ascertained, in any very considerable quantities. Two other districts are also named as auriferous, and of course "a rush" has taken place there also.

A Mr. Smith was once Mayor of Melbourne, and proceeded during his mayoralty to England, whither he carried the loyal congratulations of the Corporation to the Queen upon the Princess Royal's marriage. The congratulations were presented, but Mr. Smith was not made a knight, as usual in such cases. Wrath and indignation, thereupon, seized the minds of the alderman and some of the councillors. At first a resolution was drawn up, regretting that the usual practice had been deviated from; then it was discovered that there was no usual practice, and the Corporation were requested to express their regret at this unfortunate want. Several amendments were put, but at last the Corporation regretted the want of a precedent by thirteen to nine votes.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A letter from Turin mentions the arrival in that city of Baron Poerio and several of his companions.

A Vienna letter of Friday last announces that Count Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia and Slavonia, died the night before, at twelve o'clock.

The *Moniteur* announces that the council has instituted the Councillor of State, M. de la Guéron-

nière, in the post of director *pro tempore* of printing, of the library, of the press, and of the street sale of publications.

The Government of Monte Video has decreed the banishment of the Jesuits from the republic. The reason is, the demoralising influence exercised by them on the population.

According to private advices from Egypt, an attempt has been made to assassinate the Pacha, and his Highness had been living on board his yacht, *Faid Gehaad*, in consequence.

Intelligence from Alexandria to the 11th inst. states that the works on the Suez Canal were going on without molestation. The English Consul had declared that he had not received instructions hostile to the enterprise. The Austrian consul had endeavoured to impede the affair, but the Viceroy had not paid any attention to his observations.

Among the passengers by the India and Australian packet *Pera*, was Captain Burton, the famous Arabian and African traveller, who has made some wonderful discoveries in the interior of Africa, and who is the only European who ever visited Mecca, the sacred city of the Mohammedans, without disguising his religious faith, and escaped with his life.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The following is the close of the last poll:—

KILKENNY COUNTY.

Hon. A. Ellis (L)	2507
Mr. Greene (L)	2036
Mr. G. H. Moore (L)	1774
Mr. Serjeant Shee (L)	1610

To the moderate Roman Catholic party the rejection of so clever a champion as Mr. Serjeant Shee must be a disappointment, and to the ultras of that persuasion the defeat of Mr. George Henry Moore cannot but be mortifying to the last degree. Upon the whole it may be said that the priests have had the worst of the battle. This is the third failure of the clergy during the progress of the county elections. In the instance where the religious element has triumphed the credit is due to English interference, with Cardinal Wiseman as the prime dictator, zealously aided by the Irish Derbyites and the ultramontane priests.

The total number of members returned is:—

Liberals	353
Conservatives	302

Liberal majority

51

The House of Commons consists of 654 members; but the above figures give a total of 655, which is occasioned by a double return for Aylesbury—two of the candidates, one a Liberal and the other a Conservative, having received an equal number of votes.

The *Herald's* numbers are—

Ministerial	306
Opposition	279
Independents	69

According to the subjoined tables, the Conservatives have gained 24 seats upon the whole election:—

LIBERAL LOSSES.

BOROUGH.

Ashburton	1	Newport	2
Bath	1	Newry	1
Bedford	1	Pontefract	1
Berwick	2	Truro	1
Bodmin	1	Tynemouth	1
Chester	1	Wareham	1
Colchester	1	Weymouth	2
Devizes	1	Windsor	1
Dover	2	Yarmouth	2
Downpatrick	1	Plymouth	1
Frome	1	Helston	1
Hull	1		
Mallow	1	Total	29

LIBERAL GAINS.

BOROUGH.

Boston	1	Maidstone	2
Carlisle	1	Newark	1
Carlton	1	Rochdale	1
Chippenham	1	Sunderland	1
Cirencester	1	Wakefield	1
Cricklade	1	Barnstaple	1
Gloucester City	1		
Hastings	1	Total	16
Limerick	1		

LIBERAL LOSSES.

COUNTIES.

South Durham	1	Wexford	1
East Norfolk	1	South Wiltshire	1
Clare	1	South Warwickshire	1
South Derbyshire	1	South Lancashire	2
Limerick	1	South Essex	1
Londonderry	1	West Kent	2
Roscommon	1		
Waterford	1	Total	16

LIBERAL GAINS.

COUNTIES.

Berks	1
Berwickshire	1
Louth	1
South Lincolnshire	1
Yorkshire, West Riding	1
Total	5

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—It is expected that the Queen's Speech will be delivered on the 7th of June. The days between the 31st and 7th will probably be occupied in swearing in the members of both Houses. The election of Speaker will take place on the 31st. No objection to the re-election of Mr. Speaker Denison is anticipated.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION AT NORWICH.—At a meeting of the Norwich Town Council on Tuesday,

Mr. Alderman Tillett moved the following resolution:—"That a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying for a full, searching, and impartial inquiry into the corrupt and illegal practices at elections for members of Parliament for this city." After an animated debate, the motion was carried by 20 votes to 8, 13 councillors remaining neuter. A committee was then appointed to prepare a petition, and report their opinion as to the extent to which the inquiry should be carried.

THE WEST RIDING.—The Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley has issued an address to the electors, in which he says that in the ranks of his opponents he found ranged side by side "not only the old Whigs and the modern Radicals and Chartists, but even the Socialists and Communists, by whom, during the canvass, I was asked to consent not only to the subversion of the Church as an establishment, but even to the general division of land and property. To the unexpected proportion of the constituency who voted at the poll, and to the strict maintenance of this unnatural coalition, the defeat of the Conservative cause is attributable, while that body has been shown to be immeasurably stronger than either of the separate parties combined against them. Eighteen months will probably not elapse before the conflict of parties is again renewed upon the hustings, and I trust that when the occasion arises the Conservative party in our riding will not again be found under all the disadvantages of a neglected register and want of preparation."

THE UNNATURAL COALITION.—It has not caused any great surprise here (says a Dublin correspondent) that the candidate said to be put forward for the King's County by Cardinal Wiseman has carried the day by displacing a tried Protestant Liberal in the person of Mr. Loftus Bland, and thus adding another leaf to the chaplet won for Lord Derby by his Irish supporters. It is stated by the *Freeman's Journal* as a positive fact that the tenantry of the Tory Earl of Rosse, at the request of that nobleman, plumped for Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Roman Catholic nominee of the cardinal, while the tenantry of Lord Digby, under the personal surveillance of his lordship's agent, Mr. Trent, had to follow the same course. In fact, the Conservative gentry as a body put their shoulders to the wheel, and, by great exertion, achieved one of the most curious successes which have distinguished the general election of 1859.

CORK CITY ELECTION.—Mr. Arnott, the new member for Kinsale, whom the Derbyites claimed as a half-supporter of the party, has cleared up all doubts upon the matter by subscribing a sum of 50l. towards the expenses of Dr. Lyons, the ultra-liberal candidate for the seat vacant by the death of Mr. W. Fagan. The Conservatives will make another desperate effort to secure the election of Colonel Wood.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. JOSEPH STURGE.

Friday was the day appointed for the interment of this truly excellent man and eminent philanthropist. The whole town of Birmingham may be said to have been the mourners on the occasion. A very large number of Mr. Sturge's old friends from various parts of the country, not merely members of the religious society to which he belonged, but deputations from philanthropic associations and others. The procession started from his residence at Edgbaston at half-past nine o'clock, and though the rain poured in torrents, the streets were lined with crowds of spectators, a very large proportion of whom were working men. Almost all the shops were partly or entirely closed. The procession consisted of sixty-three carriages, and when it arrived at the Friends' Meeting House in Brill-street, the body was conveyed at once to the burial-ground, and deposited in the grave. After a brief address by Mr. Isaac Sharp, of Darlington, the company passed into the chapel, which was soon filled by the friends of the deceased. After a short pause the assembly was addressed by Mr. Bevan Braithwaite, Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Street, Mr. Joseph Thorpe, of Halifax, Mr. Thomas Pomfrey, of Ackworth, and Mr. John Pease, of Darlington. The addresses were remarkably powerful and pathetic, and the crowded congregation was often bathed in tears. Among those present were—Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. Henry Pease, M.P., Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., Sir John Ratcliffe, the mayor of the town, the Rev. Canon Miller, the rector, the Rev. John A. James, and other ministers and clergymen of the town; the Rev. John Clarke, of Jamaica; the Rev. Henry Richard, the secretary of the Peace Society; Mr. Henry Vincent, Mr. Joseph Cooper, Mr. Samuel Bowly, Mr. Henry Ackworth, Mr. Robert Forster, Mr. G. W. Alexander, Mr. R. N. Fowler, treasurer of the Aborigines' Protection Society; Mr. Hugh Owen, from the National Temperance League; Mr. L. A. Chamerovzow, secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society; Mr. T. B. Smithies, hon. secretary of the Band of Hope, &c.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION SOCIETY.—This society was established two years ago, and its object is to furnish the means of healthful and innocent recreation for the poor children of London, and other large and thickly populated cities, free from the mental contamination and the bodily danger which attach to the present custom of playing in the crowded streets without protection or supervision. On Thursday evening the second anniversary of the society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Marquis of Westminster. The subscriptions of the evening were reported at 264l. 17s.

THE FLOWER SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

We had formed large expectations from a floral fête which, at the Crystal Palace, had superseded the time-honoured and magnificent display heretofore annually held at Chiswick; nor were we disappointed. We feel, indeed, that nothing but the pen of a professed florist could perform an act of even approximate justice on the indefinite varieties of pelargoniums, azalias, fuchsias, ericas, orchids, roses, verbenas, unicas, &c., which danced before the eye in all the splendours of floral confusion. Two drawbacks alone disturbed our satisfaction—one was, that the biting east wind, which tormented everybody without, made itself felt through every opening of the Palace itself, and chilled into bitterness many a smile appropriate to the occasion; the other was, that the rich colours worn by many of the lady spectators, and rivaling the splendours of the flowers themselves, withdrew too much attention from the objects of the day, and made the eye conscious of the lack of anything on which it might quietly repose. The scene, however, was uncommonly animating. Here it comprehended a rich collection of roses, bearing in their names all imaginable souvenirs, some boldly pressing their beauties on the eye, and others modestly hanging their heads as if they blushed to be gazed upon; there it presented uncouth masses of root and stem, wonderfully giving birth to unusual forms of rare and peculiar beauty; and anon the eye rested upon enormous masses of pyramidal forms arrayed in the richest and most gorgeous colours of which the imagination can conceive. In fact, the ballooning fashion of the day seemed to have extended itself to flowers as much as to other departments. The poet says:—

A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn;

and it would seem from many specimens which we saw that a heath or a fuchsia in crinoline is proportionably valuable in comparison with its less adorned companions. Some of the fruit was superb, the only subject of regret being that the visitor was not allowed to judge how far the taste might have corresponded with the show. The arrangement of the whole was, we are informed, under the tasteful superintendence of Mr. Byles, who had performed his part to admiration. A large and fashionable company, comprising altogether some 5,000 persons, were assembled at the scene, though doubtless the ungenial weather prevented, at the last moment, the presence of many who would otherwise have been attracted by so rich a spectacle.

MUSIC.

On the 18th inst., Mr. John Hullah gave a miscellaneous concert, at St. Martin's Hall, from a well-selected programme. The piece of the evening was Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," which, considering the talented orchestra Mr. Hullah assembles, was, it is scarcely necessary to say, faultlessly rendered. The grand storm scene, followed by the song of the nightingale and plaint of the cuckoo, produced a marked sensation. Miss Fanny Howell made a very successful debut as pianist. Combined with a brilliant touch, she plays with no ordinary intelligence for so young an artist, and promises well. In the vocal selection, there was a "Sanctus" and "Benedictus," by Gounod, with solos for Mr. Sims Reeves and Miss Rowland. This author is rapidly becoming appreciated by the public, and there is not a doubt that his writings will gain a classic eminence. Miss Banks, always a pleasing singer, sang a recitative and air from *Il Flauto Magico*—"Non paventar" and "A soffrir son destinata," which met with an encore; as also did the serenade, "Pria che spunti in ciel," by Mr. Sims Reeves. The other songs were by Miss Palmer, from *Giulio Cesare*, and Cherubini's *Ave Maria*, by Miss Martin, with a clarinet obligato by Mr. Maycock. An elegy, arranged for four voices, was performed for the first time in this country—said to be by Beethoven, although no trace of his master-mind appears in it. It made but little impression. The whole was concluded by Mendelssohn's *First Walpurgis Night*. Mr. Hullah always gives us a great treat at his classic concerts, and we are sorry when we have to say adieu for the season.

Last evening, the Polyhymnian Choir gave its second concert this season at the Hanover-square Rooms. This choir, which now numbers upwards of eighty male voices, was established in 1857, by some gentlemen who had been members of the Cologne Choir. They have certainly been extremely fortunate in choosing Mr. William Rea as their conductor. He is a disciple of Dr. Sterndale Bennett, and an accomplished musician. He deserves, as we are sure he will obtain, great credit for the skill with which he has trained this body of amateurs. There is all the precision and richness of the Coigne Choir, without much of that roughness to be found in most German singing; while the power Mr. Rea has obtained over them with his baton, tells of his unwearied assiduity in the weekly rehearsals at Crosby Hall. We noticed especially the perfect rendering of all the crescendos and diminuendos indispensable to good part-singing. In fact, from this concert and the first which we had the pleasure of attending, it is evident that the Polyhymnian Choir will rank second to none.

The Great Handel Festival will be held at the Crystal Palace on the 20th, 22nd, and 24th June. During the public excitement of the last few weeks, incident to the war in Italy and the general election, it may have been supposed that the gigantic

preparations for this the great musical event of the age, have excited but little interest. Such, however, is not the case, and the steady demand for tickets shows a continuous public interest in the great celebration without parallel. Acting up to the originally expressed idea of the directors of the festival, to afford those not desiring reserved seats an opportunity of attending, an issue of tickets at 5s. each has been announced. Seats for these will be provided in the north and south naves, and from the fact that the present orchestra projects considerably beyond that of 1857, and brings the principal singers and the band and chorus much more into view, there is no doubt but that the issue of these tickets will be appreciated. Concurrently with this arrangement, additional galleries have been planned, and raised stalls have been decided upon, on the site now occupied by the Italian orchestra. From these seats the entire frontage of the orchestra (216 feet wide) is comprised within one glance.

The London choral rehearsals at Exeter Hall have recommenced after a short suspension. On Friday, "Israel in Egypt" was gone through. The precision attained by the 1,600 voices, comprising the Metropolitan Amateurs' contingent, elicited the heartiest applause from the distinguished visitors present, and evidently afforded the most entire satisfaction to Mr. Costa, the conductor of this gigantic musical gathering.

During the past week the engagements for the instrumental portion of the Orchestra have been completed. It may suffice to note here, in order to give an idea of its extent, that it comprises 242 first violins and violas, and 120 violoncellos and double basses. Above one thousand provincial and continental choral engagements have also been made; to enumerate all the cathedral choirs, choral societies, and other musical institutions which will furnish their respective contingents, would be almost tantamount to giving a complete list of those bodies.

Postscript.

Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING.—A despatch from Alessandria, dated yesterday, says that the wounded of Montebello have been placed in the hospitals at Alessandria. The Austrian prisoners have left for Genoa, en route to Marseilles. The Emperor has ordered relief in the way of money to be distributed amongst them.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following telegram:—

ALESSANDRIA, MAY 23, EVENING.—Yesterday the Emperor attended mass in the Cathedral. His Majesty everywhere receives testimonies of the public sympathy. His Majesty enjoys perfect health.

General Forey's report approximately estimates the number of French killed and wounded at from 600 to 700, and the force of the enemy at from 15,000 to 18,000 men, but if the account of some of the prisoners is to be believed, the Austrians really exceeded that number.

The following bulletin was published at Turin, yesterday:—

Yesterday evening the enemy pushed forward a reconnoitring party as far as Borgo d'Ales without, however, any result.

At Verceili an officer of a Moravian regiment, named Gruber, has been made prisoner.

Garibaldi has successfully crossed the Ticino, making many prisoners in the frontier country.

Yesterday's bulletin, published at Vienna, was as follows:—

The Sardo-French troops have retreated across the Sesia to the western bank of the river.

At Borgo Verceili a Piedmontese squadron of dragoons has been put to flight by an Austrian reconnoitring party.

Garibaldi has entered Varese yesterday evening, with 6,000 men.

The following news from the seat of war has been received from Gherasco, the Austrian headquarters:—

Half a brigade of the enemy, stationed opposite Coschi, has retired across the Sesia.

Precautions have been taken against Garibaldi, whose intention was to retake Como to revolt.

A brilliant exploit has been performed at Verceili by an Austrian squadron of lancers.

According to telegraphic advices from the delegation at Como, Garibaldi entered Varese yesterday at 8 p.m., with 6,000 men, part of which force has marched onwards towards Laveno.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Leghorn on Monday, and was received with enthusiastic acclamations. The town was to be illuminated in the evening. He issued the following proclamation to the Tuscan people:—

The Emperor sends me to assist you in the war against your enemies, the oppressors of Italy. My mission is exclusively of a military nature. I shall not occupy myself with your internal organisation. The sole ambition of Napoleon the Third is to liberate Italy, to enable her to make for herself a free constitution, and thus to strengthen the balance of power in Europe.

BERNE, VIA GERMANY, MAY 24.—Garibaldi is advancing to Varese, a town close to the Swiss frontier, with the object of revolutionising Lombardy. The inhabitants of Varese have already disarmed the few Austrian soldiers who were stationed there.

BERNE, MAY 24.—General Garibaldi has directed his march towards Varese, where the population has revolted and disarmed the small Austrian garrison established there.

Advices have been received from Lugano stating that the Austrians had left Como and Milan, and concentrated themselves on the river Adda. The French and Sardinians are advancing.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

The following very intelligible account of this engagement is given by the Turin correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, under date, Turin, May 21: It disposes of a great deal of French gasconade.

On Thursday, it was well known at headquarters that an Austrian corps, about 6,000 strong, was assembled at Stradella, and that it had commenced its march along the Voghera road, the artillery using the causeway, and the horse and foot the level ground on the north. But the public never imagined there was anything in it. It was a mere reconnaissance, a feint, too transparent not to be seen through, &c. This opinion appears to have extended to headquarters. It appears that during the night, from the 19th to the 20th, his Majesty, the Emperor, was knocked up in the middle of the night, by an aid-de-camp from Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, telling him he expected to be attacked at day-break, or very soon after. "Hélas! la nuit!" retorted the Imperial Commander-in-Chief, "ce n'est qu'un mensonge!" ("What! is that all! It was hardly worth while to trouble you for such a message.") I do not guarantee the truth of this, and very likely it is but one of the many stories current in camp. However that may be, next morning his Majesty rose early, and, ordering his horses and escort, soon disappeared along the road leading to Marengo, where he visited the scene of that famous battle which paved the way to the establishment of that military despotism which for fourteen years held the whole of Europe under his sway. Meanwhile, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, whose corps is scattered over a great extent of territory, immediately sent forward about six squadrons of cavalry (Piedmontese, no French cavalry) but the Cent-Gardes having yet arrived, and they were too busy escorting their sovereign at Marengo, to be made available where they might have been really useful to reconnoitre and check the advance of the Austrians, if possible; and orders were immediately given to General Forey to get his division under arms, and to start immediately for Montebello and Valleggio. The utmost dispatch was used, but, owing to the bad state of the roads, and the distance at which one regiment was encamped from another, General Forey had to start with the 17th battalion of Chasseurs, commanded by M. Ferrusart, and the 74th and 84th regiments of the line, under Brigadier Bourrel, leaving the other regiments of his division, the 91st and 98th foot, to follow. Orders were also sent to General Vinoy's division, encamped at Cantalupo and Mezzano Corte, to hasten to the support of General Forey. The Piedmontese cavalry, after occupying Casteggio, were driven back by the Austrians, who followed it into Montebello, where they were brought up by the force under Forey and Bourrel; a fierce contest took place in the streets of the village, from whence the French were ultimately driven after two hours' hard fighting; but at this time a reinforcement made its appearance, in the shape of half a battery of artillery, and the 91st and 98th regiments. The village was re-captured, after much slaughter, and the Austrians fell back along the road to Casteggio, in perfect order, closely followed by the French. The Austrians suffered very severely in this retreat, and would have done still more so, but for the admirable conduct of their artillery. At Casteggio they stopped their retrograde movement, and a battalion of riflemen, posted on some well-wooded hills, south of the town, kept up a galling fire against the French. The 74th regiment alone had about one hundred men put hors de combat at Casteggio, by the murderous rifles of the Tyrolean jaggers. The rest of the Austrians developed themselves in fields on the left, despite several very gallant attempts of the Sardinian horse to prevent them. The French made a desperate attack to gain possession of the village, but they were repulsed, and retired in considerable disorder to Montebello, the Austrians pursuing them, and it would have been all up with the division of Forey, but for the 52nd regiment, and the 6th battalion of Chasseurs, who had just arrived from Cantalupo; with all this, it seems that Austrians and French entered pell-mell into Montebello, where a fearful butchery took place; but the truce of the matter was that the Austrians retired, leaving a fearful number of killed and wounded all along the road. The Sardinian cavalry, who behaved with a degree of intrepidity that is hardly done justice to in the bulletin, attempted to pursue them, but were too fatigued to do so effectually. The Austrians retired in perfect order, but 200 prisoners remained in the victors' hands. They must have been greatly surprised, and not a little relieved, at finding no fresh troops were sent in pursuit. They retired behind the Po, moving along the Piacenza road, as far as Stradella, and then crossing over to the northern bank of the river. The road to Piacenza is now, therefore, open to the French, unless there be an Austrian force at Castel San Giovanni, a fact which is not as yet cleared up.

The two armies must have acquired respect for each other in this affair. Both Austrians and French have shown that they can fight, and that, as regards generals, one army is as badly off as another. At the beginning of the action, the Austrians had a decided numerical advantage, but at the close the advantage of numbers was wholly on the side of the French. Our bulletins tell us that the loss is only about 500 killed and wounded; but I believe this is as much below the mark, as the number said to have been lost by the Austrians (2,000) is above it.

The official report of General Forey states that in Montebello a hand-to-hand encounter took place, and the village had to be carried house after house. "It was during this fight that General Barret was mortally wounded by my side," he concludes his despatch by saying:—

As for myself, Monsieur le Maréchal, I am happy that my division has been the first engaged with the enemy. This glorious baptism, which recalls one of the great names of the Empire, will mark, I hope, one of the series signalled in the Emperor's order of the day.

A French letter blames the Piedmontese cavalry force for having allowed General Forey to be surprised by the enemy's movement, but it says that they nobly redeemed their fault, behaving in the most gallant manner throughout, and making two splendid charges.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Turin says:—

The battle of Montebello scarcely admits of description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, hand-to-hand fights, of sanguinary encounters, of desperate charges and assaults. The shells and bullets of the Austrians burst so thickly among our troops that our centre, already engaged, was obliged to fall back on the right of our line, retiring from Montebello, protected by a ravine filled with brushwood which descended towards the main road of Voghera.

The effect of the new French guns, carrying their bullets to a distance of more than two English miles, was so great, that the centre of the Austrians was soon obliged to fall back on its reserve, and Montebello was again occupied by our men.

Forey's final charge is thus described:—

The shock was terrible; Lacroix fell dead from his horse, Major Duchef fell dead after him; our men still advanced à la bayonnette. An Austrian colonel and 200 Croats were made prisoners. Assailed in front by the French; broken by the impetuosity of the charge of the Sardinian Monferrato light horsemen, led by the brave Colonel Morelli; attacked on the right by the 2nd brigade, and by our artillery all along the line, the Austrians began to retire after a struggle of six hours. At 5 o'clock, p.m. they were driven pell-mell down the hills towards Stradella on one side, and towards Casatisma on the other, leaving mounds of dead behind them. We had won the day. The Austrians were therefore unable to force our positions, though they were 15,000 strong, with a powerful artillery, thus outnumbering us by 6,000 men. Forey's division numbered scarcely 8,000 fighting men, and was supported by 900 Sardinian horse. You must not forget that this brave cavalry, led by young Colonel De Sonnaz, sustained for an hour the first shock of the enemy, thus giving time to the French to come up.

The last charge made by the Sardinians was fatal to Colonel Morelli, who fell mortally wounded from his horse. Besides this loss, we have to deplore 200 dead and 300 wounded.

The writer reports that the Austrians lost 1,500 men, dead and wounded, at the least. He adds:—

It has been noticed that their men could not stand the impetuosity of the Zouaves and Chasseurs à cheval, and of Sardinian swords. As soon as they were assaulted by the deadly weapons they were always driven pell-mell from their positions, and the village of Montebello was thus taken and retaken thrice during the action.

NAPLES.

Letters have been received from Naples to the 21st inst. During the last agony of the King troops were encamped round Caserta. Troops have also been assembled at Naples, and their generals lodge in the forts of the town. The Duke of Calabria has caused several persons to be arrested, charged with being opposed to his ascending the throne. The third levy of soldiers has met with great difficulties. Many of the conscripts have fled to the mountains.

Francis II. has assumed the reins of government. Tranquillity prevails throughout the kingdom.

It is rumoured that France and England have resumed diplomatic relations with Naples.

The *Patrie* says the statement is incorrect that France, in order to ensure the safety of Tuscan commerce, has taken under her protection the maritime flag of Tuscany.

M. KOSSUTH AT MANCHESTER.

(BY BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

Last night a non-intervention meeting was held in the large room of the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Mr. George Wilson took the chair, and after a short speech introduced M. Kossuth, who addressed the meeting with great eloquence, urging England to maintain a strict neutrality, on the grounds advocated by him in his speech in the City on Friday. M. Kossuth expressed his expectation that he should soon have important duties to perform abroad, and that his country would speedily unfurl her banner, and he trusted that England would not interfere with Hungary's domestic affairs by taking the part of Austria. M. Kossuth, who spoke for an hour and a quarter, was enthusiastically applauded at the conclusion of his address.

The fortieth anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day was celebrated in Windsor yesterday with every demonstration of loyalty and respect.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe arrived at Turin on Friday.

The non-electors of Birmingham entertain Messrs. Scholesfield and Bright at a public dinner on Tuesday next. The invitation has been accepted by both gentlemen.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

Nearly the whole supply of English wheat brought forward on Monday was on offer here to-day. The receipts fresh up, coastwise and by land carriage were small. Very few large buyers were in attendance, and the trade ruled heavy in the extreme, at an average decline, when compared with last week, of 5s. per quarter. Foreign wheat was in good supply, and heavy request, at 3s. to 4s. per quarter less money than on this day so-nigh. There was a moderate inquiry for barley, at about previous quotations. We had a dull inquiry for malt. Prices, however, were supported. Oats, beans and peas moved off slowly, at about Monday's quotations. Malt was very dull, and repeat kinds were lower to purchase.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	1,210	—	2,500	1,150	2,450
Irish	—	—	—	3,000	—
Foreign	11,640	2,870	—	12,480	2,040 sack

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE war in Italy has opened with a desperate and bloody engagement at Montebello, a village where fifty-nine years ago Lannes signally defeated the Austrians. If the new battle of Montebello is to be taken as a sample of the warfare of 1859, the campaign is likely to be very hard-fought and fatal to life. It seems that an Austrian division of 15,000 men advanced from Stradella under Count Stadion, with a view probably of ascertaining the strength of the Allies on their left flank. At Casteggio they surprised a squadron of Piedmontese horse—the advanced force of the Franco-Sardinian army—which for a time gallantly sustained the shock, and then retired upon Montebello, occupied by General Forey's division. Here a desperate battle was fought. The village was thrice taken and retaken, and after six hours' fighting the Austrians retreated, though comparatively unmolested. The French claim the battle of Montebello as a victory by right of holding the ground where the contest took place, and of having taken 200 prisoners. But it was a success which cost them dear. General Beuret, nine superior officers, and from 600 to 700 men were either killed or wounded. The Austrian loss was probably nearer 1,500. On the one side the new French cannon, on the other the Tyrolean Yagers, did murderous execution. The engagement appears to have produced no important strategical results, and if it has given some prestige to the French at the opening of the campaign, it has taught them that the Austrian troops in the present day are very formidable antagonists. Neither side in this fearful war can, as yet, claim a monopoly of any qualities that contribute to military success. If the Austrians are retreating from Piedmont, their backward movement is very deliberate. They have retired south of the Po and west of the Sesia, occupying only the Lomellina and Novarese provinces in the territory of Victor Emmanuel. On the left they are protected by the fortress of Piacenza; but their right flank is threatened by Garibaldi, who, with a force of some 6,000 men, has crossed the Ticino, and entered Varese, with the view either of raising an insurrection in Lombardy, or carrying out part of some combined operations for facilitating the passage of that river by the Allies. Meanwhile Prince Napoleon, with a portion of the corps d'armées under his command, has landed at Leghorn, and issued a proclamation to the Tuscan people, stating that he has come to assist them in the war against their enemies—the oppressors of Italy. He reiterates the statements of the Imperial manifesto—that "the sole ambition of Napoleon the Third is to liberate Italy, to enable her to make for herself a free constitution, and thus to strengthen the balance of power in Europe."

It does not appear whether the neutrality of the Pope, the Duchess of Parma, and the new King of Naples, Francis II., will be respected by the Allies, or whether such a course will be rendered needless by popular revolution. But if the altered aspect of affairs in Italy does not extort a constitution from the young Sovereign of the Two Sicilies, and open the prison

door to the thousands of political prisoners whom King Bomba left in custody, it has inspired the Papal Government with mercy towards its victims. The benevolent Pius IX. and his Cardinals, are about to let go their hold on some 320 political prisoners, as well as liberate those on trial. Such is the report from Rome. We know not whether the news that his vile secular rule—only less relentless than that of the Neapolitan Bourbon—has found a new champion in the Prime Minister of England, will induce his Holiness once again to shut the gates of mercy on his poor victims in the castle of Pagliano.

The intelligence that is pouring in from the Italian States, and published in the journal that most sympathises with Austria, is not adapted to increase British sympathy with the champion of despotism in the Peninsula. There is a dignity and self-sacrificing spirit, united to the most ardent enthusiasm, in the bearing of that people, that appeals to a generous heart. It is not only Piedmontese, but Tuscans, Romans, Parmesans, and Modenese, from the noble to the peasant, who press forward to volunteer in the national cause. It is touching to hear of their simple unbounded faith in Louis Napoleon—encouraging to know that, despite the thousands of French troops now defending their soil, they are not slow in coming forward to conquer their own independence. "The whole Italian youth," we are told "is rushing to arms, and if Sardinia do not within three months number 200,000 of her own combatants, it will rather be from her want of means or capacity for organisation than from any lack of material to work upon." Such is the force and reality of this national resurrection, that it is stated that the last few weeks have done more to render Austria "impossible" in Italy than ten or twenty years of her worst previous misrule. If England does not interpose, Italy may become too strong to accept the dictation even of a French Liberator.

The latest news from Germany, if it does not indicate any abatement of the anti-Napoleonic mania, shows that the Berlin cabinet is acting with great reserve. Prussia, which would have to bear the brunt of war, reserves to itself liberty of action. That its tone in favour of neutrality is firmer than before may be the result of English decision to hold aloof in the war. The complaints in the Vienna papers as to the temporising spirit of the Prince Regent, and the sudden pause of the King of Bavaria on the brink of the precipice, show something like a turning of the tide. Our Government, it is said, have warned the minor States to avoid "aggressive acts against France," while the French Emperor's renewed assurances of his determination to respect all neutral Powers, and his omission of Trieste from the blockade established in the Adriatic, may do something to quiet down German susceptibility.

What is British diplomacy about? Is it still engaged in harassing the Emperor of the French with officious notes relative to the war? We have a right to be suspicious when a Derby strikes up an alliance with a Wiseman. M. Kosuth states that the attempt of Lord Malmesbury to make the shores of Dalmatia neutral has "already led to an angry correspondence between her Majesty's Government and that of the French," while the *Times* Vienna correspondence refers to the appearance of six English ships of war in the Adriatic. Again we would ask how these matters concern the British nation.

M. Kosuth has once more appeared upon an English platform, and has given the nation whose hospitality he enjoys, counsel more eloquent and sagacious than has yet fallen from the lips of any of our statesmen. If, in addition to other, and as he confesses weightier, reasons for our adherence to the non-intervention principle, he asks us to abstain, because he anticipates from the war which has just commenced that advantage may arise to the nation with which every aspiration of his heart is identified—will not his claim have weight with us? England has long since given her barren sympathy for an independent Hungary, and she has only now to sit still in order that that ancient kingdom may have a chance of throwing off the hated Hapsburg yoke.

The leading daily papers concur in the statement that the rival claims of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston to the leadership of the Opposition have been adjusted, and that the two statesmen will very early in the ensuing Session unite their forces to overthrow the Derby Administration on a vote of confidence. In spite of the gain of twenty-four seats, and the alliance of Cardinal Wiseman and the *Tablet*, there is little doubt that our pro-Austrian Cabinet will be defeated, if only by a small majority, by the Liberal party. No information is supplied as to the terms of the new agreement between the two ex-Premiers. Whether Lord John or Lord Palmerston is to be Prime Minister, whether Reform is to be shelved, and whether the members of

the last Cabinet are to be reinstated in office, are as yet only matter for speculation. But independent Liberals are not likely to vote in the dark. They will require explicit guarantees ere they reinstate the two noble lords on the Treasury Bench. A few days ago at Bedford, Lord Charles Russell gave expression to sentiments which, we trust, his brother is prepared to endorse. "Let us," he said, "take our stand, not on the armed neutrality of Lord Derby, but on the strict neutrality of Lord John Russell; and while the despotic nations of the continent are on the full march of retrogression, let us free islanders rest secure within our double wall of sea and ships, and at the dictate of our old reforming statesmen, so busy ourselves with measures of internal reform as to be a beacon to the nations, burning bright above the lurid glare of war; and teaching that the best hope of a free people is the freedom of her institutions,—her best security, the timely extension of their basis." Such a policy as is here indicated is certainly a marked contrast to the new line assigned by the weekly organ of Conservatism to Lord Derby—that of preserving the secular power of the Pope. "It is not what Lord Derby would do for his spiritual glorification, but what Lord Palmerston would do for his temporal debasement," says the indiscreet *Press*, "that has dictated the policy of the 'Head of the Church.'" A few weeks will show whether the House of Commons will allow Cardinal Wiseman to direct the policy of the British Government and nation.

GERMANY AND THE WAR.

FROM all accounts it would appear that frantic excitement has suddenly seized the German people. It is a contagion which overspreads all the States. It is more virulent, as was to have been expected, in the South than in the North—but Francophobia, in one or other of its types, pervades every corner of the Confederation. All classes exhibit symptoms of it—all seem to imagine that their safety consists in rushing headlong into war. It is a panic as reproachful to common sense as all panics are, and well-nigh as irrational as those periodical frights at the idea of a French invasion which, like epileptic fits, every now and then convulse the people of Great Britain. The causes of this popular frenzy are, perhaps, much easier to be discovered than are the grounds for it. Recollection has something to do with it. In the Southern States sympathy with Austria plays its part. But the sentiment of nationality is probably the most potent of the predisposing causes. At any rate the fact is unquestionable, and quite as deplorable as it is certain. It necessarily brings terrible pressure to bear upon Prussia—pressure which she gives evidence of feeling, and beneath which she will probably be constrained to yield, unless she be sustained by external moral support. More now depends upon the policy of our own Foreign Office, for circumscribing the area of the present war, than upon any other known source within the compass of human power. If England plainly tells Germany that in no case can she look for the assistance of this country, sobriety may possibly regain possession of the German mind—but if Germany has reason to suppose that we shall follow in her wake, she will either find or make an opportunity for rushing into the conflict.

Let it be granted for the sake of argument—and it is only by way of hypothesis that we can grant it—that the preservation intact of Confederated Germany is, of necessity, the key-stone of the foreign policy required by British interests—that enlightened self-defence imposes on us the obligation of regarding the integrity of the Confederation as an outwork of our own safety—and that, in point of fact, every movement which threatens that, by some not very intelligible connexion, threatens us also. Let us, for the nonce, accept this diplomatic maxim of modern days, not for what it is worth, but for what it pretends to be worth—what (taking into account the present state of Europe) is our obvious policy? Why, even then, the wisest thing we could do would be to say to Germany, "Look not to us! If you fancy yourself in danger, look to yourself exclusively to front or to avert it. You are strong enough—you are, just now, sufficiently united—you are enthusiastic—act, therefore, on your own responsibility! A Power which cannot protect itself, and which, in every crisis of European affairs, demands material support from foreigners, is not precisely the Power which it is our interest to preserve." The truth is, our statesmen are always bent on finding out something that we ought to defend, on the pretext that it defends us. In Europe, as well as in India, we raise up what we pride ourselves upon as bulwarks against aggression, which bulwarks, like the Sepoy army, are themselves the principal occasions of peril to us. If Germany is strong enough to hold its own against France on the one hand, and Russia, on the other, it may be, on the theory of a balance

of power, an indirect advantage to us—if, however, it needs our support to keep it uninjured, it is merely a drain upon our resources. Germany is, or ought to be, as competent to secure its own safety as is France or Russia. If it be, why should we interfere? If it be not, of what special use is it to us?

But such questions as these ought to have more than common weight with us at the present moment. It is of the last importance that we should not permit ourselves to be infected with the madness of the German people. If they are infatuated, so much greater is the reason that we should be calm and clear-headed. Germany is in no real danger, but from herself. If she can but be stayed from running her head against a wall of her own building, every month will place her relatively to France in a stronger and safer position. The longer she bides her time, the surer she becomes against the probabilities of encroachment, and the better able to repel it, should the Emperor Napoleon contemplate mischief against her. It is certain that he does not wish to complicate his present enterprise with gratuitous difficulties. His exclusion of Trieste from the blockade shows his desire to avoid even an appearance of hostility to the Confederation. He has enough upon his hands in Northern Italy. There he is concentrating his strength, and expending his resources. Whether he shall succeed or fail, the close of the campaign will find him far less equal to new expeditions than at the beginning. Let Germany threaten or assail him on the Rhine, and Russia will instantly respond by like assaults upon the vulnerable frontiers of Austria. Let her be still, and she will find that "in quietness is her strength."

All this is so very plain that we have no right to doubt of its having been well considered by the guiding spirits of Germany—by the Court and Government of Prussia especially. What, then, can account for the eagerness of the Germans to mingle at once in the fray? We fear the hope of securing Great Britain as an ally against France is at the bottom of the warlike zeal of the Federal Diet. Perhaps, they place too implicit reliance upon the known maxims of our Foreign Office. Perhaps, they attach too great importance to the speeches of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. Perhaps, they think that we cannot but choose to follow if they lead the way. Or perhaps our diplomatic communications with Prussia and Austria have encouraged the expectation that we shall not stand by inactive if Germany proper be touched. The German people, we know, cherish a secret but assured hope that whenever Germany takes part in the contest, Great Britain will very soon be found at her side. Now it is for the interests of England, of Germany, of Europe, and of humanity, that any such expectation should be most peremptorily and authoritatively set aside. And the sooner this is done the better. Lord Malmesbury, we fear, is not the man to place such a decision in bar of the further spread of the war. We hope that he will not have the audacity to commit us the other way—but even indecision may, in the present instance, bring about the very evil which we dread.

One of the earliest acts of the new Parliament, we trust, will be to give forth a clear utterance on this question. Nothing would so greatly tend to shorten the present contest, or to confine it within its existing limits, as an unequivocal demonstration on the part of the House of Commons that they will support no policy but that of absolute neutrality, and the most rigid self-defence. If such a declaration can but be made before Prussia is borne down by the pressure of the other States of the Confederation, we are not without hope that Germany may be recovered to self-possession and good sense. The present position is full of danger. We are driving on the brink of a precipice. England alone can put on the drag. Fearful will be her responsibility if she neglects to do it. Heavy, if not ruinous, will be the penalty she will have to pay for her evasion of duty. Let our representatives look to this! They are pledged to neutrality—we believe they desire it. Let them take instant and unmistakable steps to secure it! And we are convinced that they cannot more effectually promote the early and easy solution of the present portentous crisis than by letting Germany know that she must stand or fall alone—that we shall not allow ourselves to be dragged by her into the contest—and that if she will hurry blundered into danger, we must leave her to herself to reap the glory or the shame of her own policy.

KING BOMBA'S DECEASE

SINCE the death of King Herod, no more signal display of heaven's retribution against monarchical pride and cruelty has occurred than may be seen in the death of the King of Naples. Struck down by a loathsome and incurable disease, his dying-chamber surrounded by intriguing relatives, his soul given over to the most childish superstitions, cursed by thousands

of prisoners whom his perjury had lured to their doom, hated by his subjects, despised by Europe, and carrying with him a reputation already stamped with historic infamy, the wretched Bourbon struggles into the darkness of his sepulchre as one for whom the greatest mercy which the world can show is to forget him as soon as possible. May the miserable monarch find more pity of his Judge, than he himself ever showed to his victims, and may his death do more service to mankind as a warning, than did his life as a course!

It is almost impossible to speak of Ferdinand of Naples, now that he is called to his last account, with that absence of indignation which one always wishes to prevail in his mind when speaking of the dead. Whether he was what in the latter years of life he showed himself to be by hereditary taint, by misdirected education, or by the corruption of weaknesses into vices, and the hardening of tendencies into habits, we stay not to inquire. Perhaps, more allowance is to be made for the perverting influences which surrounded his early life than we have been wont to admit. Indeed, human nature, especially where there is no great strength of character, can scarcely pass through such a course of education as that which shaped the manhood of Ferdinand Bourbon, without developing the worst, the most intensely selfish, and the most mischievous of our passions. The tool of the Jesuits, and the willing slave of the Hapsburgs, he seems to have lived for the sole purpose of showing to Europe all the revolting features of modern autocracy. We believe he scandalised the least scrupulous of his brother despots by the excess of his fanatical absolutism—as a confirmed sot will often disgrace even his boon companions. At any rate, perhaps modern annals would be ransacked in vain to discover a parallel to the political villany condensed into the reign of King Bomba.

That reign he commenced, as infamous tyrants seem to be prone to do, in exciting the hopes of his subjects. At his accession, now nearly thirty years ago, his earliest acts of administration showed that he knew how to please his people, had he been so minded. But, he did not leave them long under the delightful illusion. Having given them a brief taste of monarchical lenity, he suddenly presented to their trembling lips a full cup of horrors. Insurrection after insurrection testified to the mortal agony which his people endured under his system of government, and, of course, failing of success, increased the malignant cruelty of the Sovereign. The revolutionary movements of 1848 struck a chill of fear to his heart. He betook himself, as his best resource, to deep dissimulation. He volunteered a constitution for his people. He sent an army to assist Sardinia and Lombardy in expelling the Austrians, and fitted out a fleet to aid the Italian cause. He surrounded his throne with men whose character and ability were the best pledge of moderation—and having thus gained time, drawn out the most conspicuous advocates of Liberalism, and secretly marked them for his revenge, he watched his opportunity, and suddenly let loose upon them his ferocious soldiery, and the still more brutal *Lazzaroni* of Naples. To revoke his own oath, to suborn perjured evidence, to throw his Ministers of State, and many of his nobles, into dark, dank, loathsome dungeons, and to make his last deeds of cruelty worse than his first, was only to commend him to the fervid benediction of Rome, and to expose him to the execration of the rest of the civilised world. As if in judgment, the wretched King, smitten possibly by conscience, thrust forth Poerio and a considerable batch of fellow victims, intending to transport them to distant America, and heard, on his dying-bed, the shout of rapturous welcome with which they landed on the shores of this country.

Let it not be forgotten, however, that the King of Naples, such as he was, was bound by treaty to Austria, not to admit of any change in his system of internal government, without the consent of the Imperial Court. The lesser despot leaned upon the greater, and Austria must bear much of the responsibility of Ferdinand's obstinate misrule. The client, doubtless, did his patron's work too coarsely for entire approval; but, after all, it was the work which his patron bound him to do. Naples was but an unartistic embodiment of the mind of Vienna—the manikin in the wires of which were in the hands of Francis Joseph. We may very profitably call this fact to mind now, that our Tory Government, and our leading journals, are labouring to turn our sympathies in favour of Austria. We may well ask ourselves what good to Europe, or to the world, can come out of the conservation of the Hapsburg dominion—what there is in that result which can reconcile Englishmen to an expenditure of a single shilling of British money, or a single drop of British blood. Austria has long stood sponsor for Neapolitan as well as for Roman misgovernment, and wretched must be

that policy which would make it obligatory upon us to join hands with so manifest a child of perdition.

What effect the death of the King of Naples will have upon the Italian cause, remains to be seen. We should not augur much from a change in the occupation of the Neapolitan throne in ordinary times. But circumstances are propitious. The removal of Ferdinand is the removal of a heavy obstacle to the independence of Italy. His successor will have to commence his reign under entirely altered conditions. His safety is identified rather with the freedom of his countrymen than with adherence to Austria. We will not speculate upon anything so uncertain as the wisdom of royal despots. A few weeks, perhaps a few days, will suffice to indicate what will be the probable set of the current. But if Naples should join the national cause, the moral effect of the decision will be greater than the material help it will yield to the patriots. It will determine the course of all the lesser states. It will take from Louis Napoleon another possible pretext for gratifying dynastic ambition. And it may be the last argument needed to convince Austria that it is time for her to retire for ever beyond the Alps, and leave Italy to the Italians.

OUR POSSIBLE ALLY.

"No Prussian heart," said M. de Vincke, a few days since in the Berlin Parliament, "can conceive the idea of Prussia joining the Emperor Napoleon against Austria." In like manner we might say, every English heart revolts from the idea of supporting Austria, had we not the full conviction that the maintenance of that cumbersome and double-headed despotism of Central Europe is regarded by nearly all our professional statesmen as necessary to the balance of power in Europe. Happily it is not needful to discuss the policy of joining France. As M. Kossuth remarked in his truly eloquent speech at the London Tavern on Friday, the alternative with us is neutrality or the support of Austria. But in spite of the popular unanimity in favour of "impartial neutrality and strict non-intervention," we cannot too vividly keep in remembrance that the Austrian party in England comprises the Court, the Government, the great body of the aristocracy, the capitalists of the Stock Exchange, and their powerful daily organ—a formidable combination able to put in motion multiplied and occult agencies which past experience has shown the difficulty of resisting. Before therefore the pressure of events requires this country to reconsider its declared policy, it is well deliberately to consider what an alliance with Austria would really involve.

England has no sympathy whatever with any of the imperial despots of Europe—but her policy and institutions are especially antagonistic to the system upheld by his "apostolic" Majesty, Francis Joseph. To a bureaucratic despotism as rigid and elaborate as that of France, the Austrian Government superadds a spiritual tyranny which pursues its subjects into the sanctity of domestic life. The Jesuit completes what the civil functionary leaves unfinished. Civil repression is backed up by spiritual terrors. The Government of Austria is, at the present moment, a perfect system of enslavement. The great industrial resources of the empire are, to a great extent, run to waste, because of the restrictive and protective maxims of the state. Our trade with Austria is only of the value of 600,000*l.* per annum. Nowonder that Austria is, and long has been, on the verge of bankruptcy. Protestantism, barely tolerated, is harassed by annoying restrictions, and visited, in some cases, with pains and penalties. Even in Hungary, the powerful Protestant Church is debared liberty of action. The Jews in Austria have few civil rights, and are (as our columns last week showed) liable to be insulted and ill-used with impunity at the beck of the Jesuits, who preach against them from legally-authorized pulpits. The dungeons of Spielberg and other prison-houses in the empire contain religious as well as political martyrs. A century's rule has not reconciled Lombardy to the domination of the stranger—a fact, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of nations. Neither revolutions at home, nor progress abroad, have taught the House of Hapsburg wisdom nor liberality in dealing with their own proper subjects. Finding the sword insufficient to keep down the spread of enlightenment, it has called in the aid of the crozier, and by means of its Concordat with Rome, the souls of the population are handed over to superstition, and every thought of their minds is shaped or controlled, as far as may be, by a spiritual police. Can Englishmen ever degrade themselves by exhibiting sympathy with such an odious system of despotism?

It is this coarse, leaden, brutal regime of naked force, civil and spiritual, that the Court of Vienna seeks to impose wherever its influence exists. Austria, we are told, is not aggressive.

The allegation is not strictly true. She does not, indeed, openly pursue the path of conquest—her policy never is frank or generous—but she is unceasing in her endeavours to filch away the independence and territory of her neighbours. She does not openly violate, because she evades the spirit of treaties. Better perhaps might it have been if the whole Italian Peninsula had been nominally under Austrian authority than ruled by a number of petty sovereigns, who are the mere satraps of the Court of Vienna—men, who, like King Bomba, have filled all the prisons of Naples with his victims, or like the Grand Duke of Tuscany, lacked only the means to murder his own subjects by wholesale. Austria prefers that her dirty work should, as far as possible, be done by deputy. Austria not aggressive! We have seen the Emperor of late years trampling upon the ancient constitution of Hungary, which he had sworn to uphold—occupying the Principalities—leaving behind bitter traces of military brutality, and strenuously opposing the creation of an independent Rouman State—striving to reduce Servia to the condition of the Italian Duchies—and grasping at the whole commerce of the Danube, from Vienna to the sea. We have seen her on all sides endeavouring to impose her rigid repressive system upon surrounding countries.

Experience has shown that Austria, so far from being a safeguard to European peace, is the cause of turbulence and disorder. We are at a loss to understand how a great Power, composed of various races that can never amalgamate—which recognises but one religious faith, while all others are proscribed—which rules only by the stick and the cowl—which retains industry and commerce in leading-strings—which represses free thought and free speech—and which stamps out every spark of independence with the heel of its Croat soldiery—can be essential to the welfare of the European commonwealth of nations.

What great object, then, do our Court and Government expect to secure by throwing their shield over this hateful despotism? What is to compensate for the maintenance of a politico-ecclesiastical despotism which keeps Southern Europe in a state of chronic insurrection, and brutalises a population numbered by millions? Nothing, but a traditional and impracticable theory, or a pretence of upholding treaties which the despots of Europe made for themselves, and which they all, Austria included, have repeatedly violated. It cannot even be said, that by backing up Austria we should be serving the interests of Germany; for the Confederation, at least the Southern part of it, is but a puppet in the hands of Vienna, and so long as Austria is omnipotent in the Federal Diet, there is no chance for the security of constitutional freedom in any German Catholic state. The assumption that the Diet is to take up the cause of Austria whenever any of her non-German Provinces are threatened, is simply a violation of the pact by which the Bund is constituted. By resolutely holding aloof, England is really promoting German interests. There is little hope of a real united Fatherland, so long as Austria can overbear the Teutonic race with its foreign and barbarous element.

Such considerations as these are studiously kept out of sight by the English partisans of Austria. They can do nothing, but conjure up visions of the supposed aggressive designs of our late French ally—though he has been at least faithful to us—and harp upon the importance of preserving a Power which has proved a curse to Southern Europe. In their infatuated zeal for their Vienna patrons they are losing sight altogether of the wrongs of Italy, make common cause with the champion of Papal iniquity, extenuate the barbarities of Austrian mercenaries, sneer at the grand spectacle of the Tuscan nation as one man bowing politely out of the country the cowardly despot who would fain have laid their beautiful capital in ashes, and virtually ally themselves to a conspiracy against humanity itself, in which the perfured Francis Joseph, the bloodstained Ferdinand, the brutal Duke of Modena, and the remorseless College of Cardinals are the confederates.

Is it for the perpetuation of these wicked dynasties that England is expected sooner or later to pour forth the blood of her sons, and lavish her hard-earned resources?

THE NINE HOURS' LABOUR MOVEMENT.—On Wednesday evening a numerous and important meeting of the workmen in the various branches of the building trade was held in the large hall of Exeter Hall, which was crowded to suffocation, the platform being filled with delegates from all parts of the country. A number of speakers addressed the meeting in advocacy of the nine hours' system, which, it was contended, if adopted, would give employment to the unemployed, afford time for recreation, and enable the working man to look after the education of his children. Resolutions favourable to the movement were carried by acclamation.

THE WAR.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PIEDMONT.

Up to Monday, the news from the seat of war was comparatively unimportant. The Emperor of the French had inspected his troops of the first and third corps d'armée at Tortona and Ponte Carona, and visited the King of Sardinia at Ocimiano. The Emperor likewise visited the camp at Marengo. Official and other accounts continued to speak of the rain as still falling. Latterly, however, some improvement has taken place. The following official bulletin was published on Thursday at Turin:—

Yesterday evening several detachments of the Austrians advanced to Capriaco, near San Germano, driving off cattle and firing at the peasants.

Our troops, desiring to fight, awaited the enemy at San Germano, but they withdrew to Vercelli, which they this morning evacuated, after blowing up two arches of the bridge over the Sesia. Our troops occupied Vercelli at 4.30 this afternoon.

The Austrians, with their artillery, are still on the left bank of the river. Yesterday the enemy endeavoured to fortify a house on the left bank of the Po, opposite Valenza, in order to hinder the passage of the river by us, but a few discharges of French cannon from a distance of 2,600 metres forced them to abandon their intention.

On Friday the campaign commenced in earnest. The strong reconnoitring force of Austrians met with a serious repulse near the village of Montebello. The following is the French version of the engagement:—

The Austrians, about 15,000 strong, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. They were driven back by Forey's division, which behaved admirably, and carried the village of Montebello, already celebrated, after a fierce combat of four hours' duration.

The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by General Sonnaz, displayed extraordinary energy. We have made 200 prisoners, one of whom is a colonel. We have from 500 to 600 killed and wounded.

General of Brigade Beuret (Infantry) and Commandant Duchet are killed. Colonels Guyot de Lespart, de Bellefonds, Conseil Dumoulin, and Commandants Lacretelle and de Ferrussac are wounded.

This affair does great honour to General Forey, who displayed as much skill as bravery.

The Austrians are in full retreat since last evening.

The loss of the enemy exceeds 2,000 men.

The Emperor left to-day for Voghera, and visited the hospitals, where the Austrian wounded have been taken, with the French, and receive the same care.

General Forey himself sets down the casualties at from 600 to 700. There was a great loss of superior officers. General Beuret, who was killed in the action, fought with distinction in the Crimea, where he was colonel of the 39th regiment, and he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on January 10, 1855. He afterwards commanded a brigade in the army of Paris. The bloody nature of the combat at Montebello may be inferred from the fact that, besides the loss of one brigadier-general out of two, no less than three out of the four colonels in General Forey's brigade were wounded. The *Patrie* declares there were only 5,000 French and one Sardinian cavalry regiment engaged. This is in contradiction to the official report, which speaks of the whole brigade of Forey having been under fire, consisting of four regiments of 2,000 men each, besides other troops. The Austrian force was composed of picked men of the infantry regiments, the Croats regiments, and the Tyrolean Chasseurs. A private letter says that among the Austrian prisoners are one wounded colonel and twenty wounded privates.

The Austrian account of the battle at Montebello is as follows:—

On the 20th inst., General Stadion sent out a reconnoitring party to learn the strength and position of the enemy's right wing. The Austrians advanced towards Teglio and Montebello, where they met the enemy in superior force. After a very severe conflict, General Stadion drew back his troops in perfect order to the left bank of the Po, after having, however, forced the enemy to employ his whole strength.

Another account says that the Austrians made good their retreat to the bridge at Vacauizza, on the Po. "The number of killed and wounded is not yet positively known, but the loss is probably about the same as that of the French."

Montebello is known as the scene of the gallant attack by Lannes on the Austrians some days before the crowning victory of Marengo; it gave his dual title to him, who was called the Orlando of the French army.

On Saturday, a Piedmontese division forced the passage of the Sesia. The official bulletin thus tells the story:—

General Cladini, wishing to take possession of the end of the bridge of Vercelli, which adjoined the left bank of the river, in order by that means to protect the construction of another bridge over the Sesia, moved forward two columns, which, after having passed the river, joined at the same point. The column which crossed near Sesia, on the side next Albano, was attacked by the Austrians in great force, and sustained a fierce conflict at a place called Villate. The enemy was, however, routed, and our troops established themselves in Borgo Vercelli. The other column crossed the Sesia near Cappuccini Vecchi, and, after having surprised two companies of the enemy, remained at that place. Our loss is insignifi-

cant, but that of the Austrians is considerable. The Modenese, after having spiked their cannon, evacuated Aulla last night and retired to Flivizzano.

The Austrian account differs materially from the above:—

At noon on the 21st inst. about 15,000 of the Franco-Sardinian army attacked our troops, numbering 3,000, at Vercelli. Our men retreated, fighting, to Orfengo. At this place two other Austrian brigades hurried to the rescue and threatened the enemy's flank, which retired across the Sesia to the western side of the river.

It thus appears that the Sardinians still pretend that they are on the eastern bank of the Sesia, and that they thus effected their object, while we have the Austrians saying that they have re-crossed the river.

At Turin on Monday a bulletin was issued, which says:—

Yesterday the enemy appeared in great force at Palestro, with the object of obstructing the march of a reconnoitring party which had taken the direction of the Sesia by order of the King of Sardinia. The enemy's artillery was, however, silenced in every part.

The Austrians have shot an entire family of eight persons in whose house Austrian guns had been found.

The Turin papers of Monday announce the departure of the Emperor of the French from Alessandria for Voghera, the neighbourhood of the late conflict at Montebello. The French position again extends to Casteggio, where the French are fortifying themselves. All this appears to indicate that the French will attempt to cross the Po somewhere north of Voghera, and that a great battle may be fought in the neighbourhood of Pavia.

Very important news comes through the Swiss telegraphs from the utmost northern point of the Franco-Sardinian strategical line. Garibaldi, with his corps of volunteers, in which, however, only a part of the volunteers is embodied, and which at the utmost may consist of 4,000 men, reached Arona, in the Lago Maggiore, on Saturday evening. The Austrians must have evacuated Arona some time ago, though special mention of it was not made. From Arona Garibaldi has pushed on to the south, and on Monday he actually arrived at Sesto Calende, the frontier town between Piedmont and Lombardy, situated where the river Ticino issues out of the Lago Maggiore. Two roads leading into Maggiore separate here; Como is distant about twenty-five miles on the one, and Milan itself only some thirty-five on the other. The audacious adventurer, whose only aim evidently was to excite the Lombards to insurrection, will probably direct his way to Como, where, as will be recollected, an attempt at a rising has already taken place. Here the very close neighbourhood of the territory of the Swiss canton Tessin, facilitates a junction of the Lombard refugees in that canton with his forces and those expected to be created by an insurrection.

Messages from Coire state that 30,000 Austrians are about to be concentrated in Vorarlberg.

The French have declared all the Austrian ports in a state of blockade, except Trieste and Ancona. But one of these is German and the other Papal. The following letter has been received in Paris from Venice, dated the 17th inst. 1—

It is a fact that there is a French fleet in the Adriatic, and very near Venice. We can perceive the tricoloured flag from the tower of St. Mark, and for that reason the public are no longer permitted to ascend there. The Austrian steamer which carries the mail between Venice and Trieste went out yesterday, as usual, but after a short time she returned into port. The passage-money paid by the passengers was returned to them, and they were forced to leave by land. Within the last two or three days the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's have taken refuge in the harbour or in the Giudecca Canal.

According to an official document the number of French troops who up to the 14th crossed Mont Cenis was 60,500. On the 15th the march of troops was still continuing, and 20,000 others altogether were to pass. From Briançon 15,000 men have been directed on St.; the treasury of the army and a depot of 4,000 mules were collected there.

The total number of French troops that had arrived at Genoa on the night of the 16th of May was 87,000, of whom 5,000 were cavalry. It is said the French force in Italy is to be increased to 150,000 men.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria and General Hess have arrived at Pavia.

LANDING OF FRENCH TROOPS AT LEGHORN.

A despatch from this Tuscan port, dated Friday, says:—"The Sessel arrived here this morning with 350 men of the *Brigade Confinière* (?) and of the 5th corps d'armée on board. The general with his troops disembarked amid thousands of plaudits expressive of the sympathy of the populace. The whole town was hung with flags. Other vessels with troops are expected. The troops who have disembarked are quartered in the barracks of the Fort Porta Murata (?)."

On Sunday Prince Napoleon took his departure for Leghorn.

In connexion with this expedition, the *Daily News* has the following remarks:—

It may very well be that for political reasons and in order to raise Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Roman States, a French division may be landed at Spezia, or Leghorn. Such a body of troops might encourage the spirit of resistance to Austria, and induce the people to join the national army. But to make any serious attempt against the Austrians in Lombardy with so small a force would be futile; whilst the transport of a large force to Spezia or Leghorn, and the establishment of a new base of operations, would occupy considerable

time, which in war is everything, would leave the Sardinians still at the mercy of Austrian marauders, and would compel the allies to cross the Po at the broadest and most difficult part of its course. To which must be added the fact that the nearer the allies get to Mantua the nearer the Austrians are to their reserves. For these reasons it seems highly improbable that the allies should entertain any such designs.

THE ALLEGED AUSTRIAN BARBARITIES.

The *Times*' correspondent at the Austrian headquarters asserts that all the reports of the enmity of the Piedmontese peasants against their invaders are false. The Austrians have everywhere been received with cordiality, and the ill-feeling has been directed against the home Government, which has brought the rural population to such a pass. When the Sesia rose so rapidly, the Austrian forces were saved from great loss entirely by the voluntary efforts of the Piedmontese peasantry, who looked upon the forces of the Emperor Francis Joseph, according to this writer, as saviours, and reproached them for not coming earlier into the field. The horses and provisions around Mortara had all been carried away by the Piedmontese soldiers, and the starving people were actually relieved by the Austrians. The Austrians are described as paying for what they take, and General Von Benedek is said to have had two men shot for petty larceny.

On the other hand, the Turin correspondent of the *Morning Herald* protests that the devastations are entirely the work of the Austrians, and the maledictions of the peasantry were laid upon their own Government because it had not afforded them protection.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* under date May 15, writes:—

At the commencement of a war between two nations that had long nurtured such sentiments of mutual hatred and contempt as those which exist between Austrians and Italians a seer after truth could not be too much on his guard against certain exaggerations likely to be circulated, and especially against those relating to the conduct of the invading army with respect to the defenceless people they came among. I therefore received with mistrust, and abstained from repeating, rumours that reached me more than once during the last fortnight, of outrages committed by the invaders. It was notorious that they were making heavy requisitions—in some cases demanding more than the towns and villages had to give—and it seemed equally certain that they had arrested and roughly treated one or two mayors, who had not shown sufficient alacrity in supplying what they probably had not got. Notwithstanding the mendacious assertions of an Austrian paper, it was well-known that no payment was made or offered for the provisions and forage extorted; in fact, that the Austrians were stripping the provinces they occupied. But now information has come which, I fear, scarcely leaves room for a doubt that their proceedings have been worse than has yet been publicly known. Their exactions have been carried to a barbarous extent, and when they quit the country they will leave whole districts nearly ruined. At one town, it is stated, their demands were so exorbitant that the authorities, to save themselves from the menaced penalties, were obliged to send to Pavia to purchase the things required. One or two horrible stories of violence offered to families of women, of daughters outraged in presence of their parents, have also reached me.

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

On Thursday next, the German Federal Diet is to decide on the proposition made by Hanover, that a corps of observation, composed of Federal troops, should be collected on the Upper Rhine. This proposition was at first, as will be recollected, objected to by Prussia, which threatened even to withdraw from the Diet if it was put to the vote. Afterwards Prussia consented to have it brought on in the regular way, persisting, however, in her protest against its adoption. She evidently counts on a majority in favour of its rejection.

The Brussels *Independence* contains the following communication from Frankfurt:—

The English Government has addressed circulars to its representatives at the small German Courts, and at Frankfurt, in which it disavours all aggressive acts against France. This despatch was read to Count Platen, at Hanover, by the English envoy, and the latter being accredited also to Brunswick, went to that city to bring the circular to the knowledge of the Ducal Government. At Hamburg, Mr. Hodges, the *chargé d'affaires*, communicated the circular to the Senate. Here at Frankfurt the British envoy to the Diet, Mr. Mallet, has made known this last act of his Government to several German envoys. This step is regarded as another proof that England will observe neutrality as long as possible; but it shows, on the other hand, that this neutrality will not be purely passive, and that England is determined to maintain her position as a great power.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes an important "communicated" note relative to the attitude of the Prussian Government. It says:—

Having for many long months done all she could to resist the pressure of certain minor German states that wanted to drag her into a path contrary both to Germany's and Austria's interests, having done all she could to maintain the unity so important for their common country, when, despite her efforts and most urgent warnings Prussia saw that a state of Southern Germany proposed notwithstanding, to the Diet, the establishment of an observation corps without any fresh motive arising to justify such a measure, nothing more was left for her but to protest in the most energetic manner against such a proposition.

Any other conduct could not have been reconciled either with the rights or duties of Prussia in the Diet, or with the precise declarations so recently uttered from the throne of Prussia in face of Europe, or more especially with her dignity and position as a great Power.

The *Journal de Frankfurt*, which has been working openly to raise the warlike feeling of all Germany

against France, contains a letter from Vienna, dated May 15, which speaks of the "hesitating policy that Prussia carries out, to such an extent as to avoid pronouncing even Austria's name."

The *Mayence Journal* states that, according to reliable information, 25,000 Bavarians are this week to enter the Rhine Palatinate, to protect the frontiers. On the other hand the official *Dresden Journal* declares that the news published by some journals of the existence of a particular alliance of Saxony and Bavaria with Austria is completely unfounded.

Baron Kübeck is designated as the future president of the Federal Diet.

AUSTRIA.

The official *Austrian Correspondence* says that failing health was the only cause of Count Buol's request to be relieved from the office of Foreign Minister. His resignation occasions no change in the principles of Austrian policy, the aim and object of which is to maintain Austria's rights, and to recognise the rights of others.

The Montenegrins are destroying the Austrian telegraphs in the Sutorina, thereby cutting off communication between Cattaro and Ragusa. The Austrians are profoundly dissatisfied at this proceeding of Prince Daniel, and apprehend from it a source of fresh danger.

A Vienna letter declares that the subscriptions to the Austrian patriotic fund amount to 106,409 florins.

Twenty Austrian vessels have been captured by the French.

The following are extracts from the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*. That relative to Hungary is important:—

Trade is almost stagnant, as no one now purchases anything which is not absolutely necessary.

Feldzeugmeister Baron Hess, and the Prussian General von Willisen, are continually closeted together, and it can hardly be doubted that they are occupied in drawing up a plan for the defence of Germany.

The intelligence that reaches me from Hungary is so alarming that I cannot venture to repeat it. The discontent and disaffection of the people increase from day to day, and it hardly admits of a doubt that there will, sooner or later, be serious disturbances if some concessions are not made to them. Volunteers have been raised in considerable numbers in various parts of Hungary, but almost all of them are "riffraff." A bounty of 15*fl.* is a great temptation to men who are penniless, and there are now very many persons in Hungary in that unpleasant predicament. The country is full of Russian agents, who almost openly ply their trade. In Galicia it is only the nobles who listen to the blandishments of Russia.

According to reports from Vienna, General Gyulai has sent word to his Government that his demands of contributions from the Sardinians for the support of his troops are unattended with further results, that provisions are beginning to fail in Piedmont, and that he will not be able to hold his present position more than fifteen days longer.

THE ROMAN STATES.

The Roman correspondent of the *Times* says:—

From what I hear, the tender mercies of the Government have been awakened by recent events, and the judges of the Rota are speaking of the political prisoners in other tones than they are wont to do. Those who are on their trial—and how long that trial has lasted I cannot tell you—are to be liberated, it is thought, as are also about 320 political prisoners confined in the castle of Pagliano, not far from Grosseto; if so, these latter will be exiled, and may be regarded as a contribution from this Government to the national army.

A mercantile letter from Ancona, dated May 12, says:—

Matters have reached such a point that we must all retire into the interior. In a few weeks the Austrians have constructed fortifications to appeal one, and continue their works, notwithstanding the neutrality of the Papal States. Fatal sign! Poor Anconians: we now only want a bombardment to complete our miseries. In the teeth of the remonstrances of the consuls, the lighting of the lighthouse continues to be forbidden by the Austrian general.

The same writer says that the utmost excitement and disorder exist in the Romagna, that the military and the people are with difficulty restrained from running off to the seat of war, and should the French gain any decisive victory thousands will leave.

What the position of those provinces will be at the end of the war it is not difficult to predict; impatient of and disgusted with priestly government, it will, I believe, be impossible to retain them in obedience to the Papal Government.

NAPLES.

A letter from Naples, of the 15th inst., states that on the anniversary of St. Januarius the King found himself a little better, and continued so for a few days. This was regarded as miraculous, but the hopes were speedily dispelled. The last bulletins published with respect to the King's health are so unfavourable that his death may every day be expected. Great intrigues are carried on through the country to procure the crown of the Two Sicilies for the Queen's eldest son. Several police agents are engaged in this affair, and large sums have been distributed amongst the conspirators. Unfavourable reports moreover are being circulated to the prejudice of the Duke of Calabria, the heir apparent to the throne.

We read in a Naples letter of the 14th:—

His Majesty, wonderful to relate, is somewhat better. He sat up in a chair for twenty minutes on the 11th inst., sent for his tailor, ordered several suits of summer clothing, and directed that an apartment in the Royal

Palace at Naples might be got ready for his reception against the approaching hot season. By the medical men, who now regard his complaint as consumption, this rally is attributed to that last desperate struggle which usually occurs, in cases of rapid decline, between the powers of nature, grown desperate in their own defence, and the malady, *qui recule pour mieux sauter*, reserving its violence for the death grapple. Another letter from Naples of the 18th says:—"The last bulletins published with respect to the king's health are so unfavourable that his death may every day be expected."

It is said that the neutrality of Naples has been recognised by France.

A note is said to have been sent by Piedmont, in reply to the circular by which the Neapolitan government proclaims its neutrality. In it the cabinet of Turin seeks to establish that Naples can no longer enjoy the benefit of neutrality, as that power has given its implicit adhesion to the policy of Austria.

RUSSIA.

A menacing piece of news comes from St. Petersburg. Five army corps are immediately to be placed on a war footing, with complete equipments for the field; the reserves are to be called in, the furloughs are to cease. This step will increase the war agitation in Germany, and may not improbably cause it to burst into a blaze.

The *Correspondance Generale* of St. Petersburg repeats a statement which appeared in some of the German journals that Prince Gortschakoff declared to Count Karoly that Russia would only remain neutral on condition of the Germanic Confederation taking no part in the war.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has resolved on prohibiting the exportation of arms to, and the collecting of arms by the inhabitants at those places in the immediate vicinity of the Italian frontier, and also the purchase of arms from deserters. Fugitives (old men, women, and sick excepted), and deserters able to bear arms, are to be forbidden to pass from the territories of one belligerent power into the territories of another. The number of fugitives in the Canton of Ticino is increasing.

In consequence of the news received from the seat of war the Federal Council, in an extraordinary sitting, has decreed the sending of one battalion and two companies of Carbineers from Geneva to the Canton of Tessin, under the command of the Staff-Major of the Seventh Division.

A despatch from Berne, May 18, says:—

The inclination manifested by the Italian refugees on the frontiers of Switzerland to stir up a revolution in Lombardy has been put down by our troops, who have also seized several chests of guns and barrels of gunpowder.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The official *Correspondancia Autographa*, of Madrid, says that the Portuguese Government has proposed to Spain a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, but that the Spanish Government has refused to fall in with this proposal, alleging that the treaty between Portugal and England might compromise that liberty of action which Spain intends to preserve.

TURKEY.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople to the 11th inst. Private letters state that France had obtained a promise from the Porte of a compromise on the subject of the Principalities, and that distinct firmans were to be made out for confirming Colonel Couza in his double nomination. The Porte has, however, it is said, since withdrawn its promise, on the plea that the departure of Baron de Hubner from Paris had dissolved the Conference.

The Emperor Alexander has written to the Sultan to re-assure him as to the intentions of Russia, and so dissipate the apprehensions which the war excites in Turkey. "The security of the Ottoman Empire is not threatened," says the Imperial missive, "but it will become much more complete when the Porte shall have put an end to all misunderstanding in the Principalities by granting investiture to Prince Couza." This letter is said to have produced a good effect on the mind of the Sultan; but the Grand Vizier, influenced by Baron de Prokesch, has been endeavouring to counteract the impression. It is probable, however, that the Divan will yield to the councils of Russia.

FRENCH AND PIEDMONTESE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE POPE.—To the official declaration of neutrality recently forwarded here by Cardinal Antonelli, the Sardinian Government has replied by two despatches, one on the 6th and the other on the 11th of this month. In both, the intimation is conveyed that the Sardinian Government of his Majesty the King Vittorio Emanuele feels itself compelled to fight against the armed and formidable enemies of Italian independence wherever they are to be found; and since these are in Ancona, Bologna, and Ferrara, it will not be deterred (if able, and the chances of war permitting) from fighting them in each of these places. But as for the city of Ferrara, the Sardinian Government recoils with pleasure the energetic protest of his Holiness in the year 1848, and hopes that the Italian arms will rid for ever that illustrious city from the presence of foreign troops.—*Letter from Turin.*

THE FRENCH IN ALESSANDRIA.—Despite the rain and mud, however, Alessandria as at present occupied presents an aspect far more picturesque and

striking than any amount of flags or maypoles could possibly impart. I don't know what may have been originally the amount of its population, but at present for every civilian you meet there are ten soldiers. On the market-place active little Chasseurs de Vincennes have made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would allow under their *tentes abris*—a small canvas hut that can accommodate three men; they must crouch to go in and assume the same undignified attitude to come out of their wigwam; standing upright in it is impossible. It is a tolerable protection against sunshine, and perhaps an ordinary shower, but with the soaking of the last two days it allows the water to run through like a sieve. The artillery have provided for their comfort and that of their horses by converting whole streets into stables—stretching tarpaulins over the houses from roof to roof, and they are tolerably snug. Some infantry regiments have the good luck to have a roof over their heads; there is one battalion in the railway station, and another at the post-office. The private houses have their share, and a whole brigade is quartered in the churches; in one of the sacred edifices an hospital has been established, which has already more occupants than I like to mention, although the French army has not yet fired a shot.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

COUNT CAVOUR AND THE EMPEROR.—On his way to receive the Emperor at the Mole, the Count, although sitting next to the Prince de Carignan, Regent of the realm during the war, overcome I suppose with heat and fatigue, actually fell asleep, and had to be awakened to receive a telegram from the Sardinian head-quarters, which he opened and read *sans facon*. And again, on meeting the Emperor, instead of being honoured with permission to salute the Imperial hand, Napoleon III. kissed him on both cheeks, calling him "*Mon cher Cavour!*"—*Letter in the Times.*

DANGER OF VIOLATING GERMAN TERRITORY.—It is affirmed by military authority, which, were I permitted to give the name, would carry great weight and convince the most sceptical, that as the French advance into Lombardy to pursue the retreating Austrians—an hypothesis up to the present time—it would be totally impossible to avoid violating certain portions of the German territory, except at the risk of total destruction to the French and Piedmontese troops—a risk which it would be worse than folly for any general to run. Suppose, he said, the Austrians should be successively driven from the strong positions, fortified by nature and art, which lie between the Ticino and Mantua. Their lines of retreat would be concentric, and all their now dispersed corps would converge and concentrate in the rectangle at the opposite angles of which stand Mantua and Verona. In the first place, and in the ordinary course of things, it is not to be supposed that these positions, and there are twenty of them, can be stormed and occupied by French troops without serious loss, unless the Austrians do not defend themselves properly. We must, therefore, be prepared to see the allies, when they arrive before the great and last stronghold of the Austrians, considerably reduced in numbers, and with not more men than are necessary to do the work with safety and success. Under these circumstances it would be the height of imprudence to refrain from occupying portions of German territory, for if that were not done the Austrians could assemble their reinforcements in the natural fortresses of the territory, and be at liberty to turn the left flank of the French army before the lines of Mantua, sweeping down into the rear to cut it off from all supplies and destroy or occupy its basis of operations. To guard against this movement, and if German territory is not to be violated, the allies would require to maintain Heaven knows how many armies of observation *en cordon* to protect their flank, and with all the resources of France, great as they are, this would be impossible. Such, at least, is the opinion of a most distinguished staff officer of the French army.—*Letter from Marseilles.*

THE SHIPMENT OF STORES, &c., AT MARSEILLES.—The grain, forage, flour, wine, and brandy, which are now being shipped, are what have been collected from the Black Sea, Egypt, Algiers, Spain, and France, during the last four months. They have been stored in warehouses in different parts of the town, and give curious evidence as to the veracity of the official declarations, made only a few weeks back, that France was not arming, nor preparing for war. The limbers that have passed through to-day are without their guns, which would lead one to suppose that they were spare ones, intended to replace those that might be damaged during the campaign, were it not for the following circumstances:—Along the quays may be seen here and there stout deal cases, carefully nailed up and branded "*Fragile*;" one part is painted with the word "*Haut*," and another with "*Bas*," which is equivalent to the recommendation "*This side upwards*." People naturally enough imagined that they contained dinner services, or china, or glass ornaments of a frail nature, intended for the decoration of the quarters to be occupied by the Emperor and his Generals. This idea was strengthened by seeing a few chairs and sofas, with the legs and backs carefully swathed in packing, scattered about. But in hauling up one of these cases, the sling broke, and it came down with a run, bursting the woodwork open, and revealing the "*fragile*" contents to be a very formidable looking gun. This is only one of the many attempts made by the authorities to mystify the public.—*Letter in the Times.*

THE SIEGE FLEET is fitting out with hot haste at Toulon. Independently of screw liners and frigates it is to consist of ten screw gunboats, drawing very

little water, and intended to operate in the shallows of the Adriatic. Each is to be armed with a heavy gun, working on a pivot on the fore part of the deck, and behind a semicircular shield of rolled iron plates, stout enough to resist the heaviest shots, and so to protect the men working the gun. The vessels themselves are said to be constructed of iron plates, possessing the same force of resistance, so that they are, in fact, shot-proof floating steam batteries. It is difficult to ascertain the exact calibre of the pivot guns, but they are believed to be 50-pounders, similar to what have been of late years introduced into the French navy. It is also said, with what truth I know not, that they are rifled; if so, they will be very formidable instruments of war, rendering the land batteries and forts of Venice and the coast open to attack with comparative impunity; for it will be almost impossible to hit them from the shore, as they will fight the gun steam on, and present a small surface, which will be kept constantly in motion. It appears pretty certain that both the French army and navy are provided with rifled guns of much larger calibre than the 4-pounders mentioned in my letter of yesterday week. Five of the gunboats are made so as to admit of their being taken to pieces and conveyed overland, with a view, it is asserted, of their being ultimately employed on the Lake of Garda, which forms a portion of the Austrians' great line of defence, extending from the famous rectangle of Mantua and Verona to the Tyrol. Should the French be able to launch the gunboats on the lake they will doubtless do good service, but to get them there will be the great difficulty, for they will have to pass through the whole of the Austrian army, which occupies the country between the lake and the shores of the Adriatic.—*Ibid.*

THE TYROLESE RIFLEMEN.—It is said that they harass the French videttes and outposts incessantly. Day and night, it is said, their shots are whistling through the air. The ground on the other side of the Po affords them good cover, and they are ever on the watch. The other day General Renault went out to reconnoitre, attended by his aide-de-camp, and followed by a trumpeter a few paces behind. The general thought himself beyond range, but while he was looking about him a sharp "*thug*" was heard, and the poor trumpeter fell forward mortally wounded by a Tyrolean bullet in the loins. The general having discovered his error withdrew, and gave up his reconnaissance for that day. On another occasion a soldier of the 90th went down to the bank of the Po to wash out a few things. While engaged in this peaceful occupation a bullet struck him in the chest and he fell into the river, whose tide bore his body to the Austrian side of the Po—a bloody tribute to the murderous accuracy of their fire. "*At every instant*," says the letter, "*wounded men are being brought in by the ambulances.*"—*Letter from Marseilles.*

THE AUSTRIAN ENCAMPMENT.—The Austrians have no tents, but are very ingenious in building huts with boughs of trees, grass, long corn, &c.—*Special Letter in the Times.*

NOBLES IN THE PIEDMONTINE ARMY.—The enlistment of volunteers is going on with great activity both at Turin and Aequi. In this last town a regiment called *Cacciatori degli Appennini* is ready to join the active army. It is commanded by Signor Boldoni, a distinguished Neapolitan colonel. This regiment is composed of four battalions under the orders of Majors Duke San Donato, Mathieu, Gheltoff, and Zanardi. The first of these gentlemen is an intimate friend of Commendatore Ratazzi, formerly Home Secretary in Cavour's administration, and one of the leading men in the Chamber. In order to give you a full idea of the readiness of Lombard and Venetian noblemen to join the national army, I shall quote a few pregnant instances. In one of the cavalry regiments there are three Marquises Visconti; in the *Cacciatori delle Alpi*, four Counts della Riva; and three Counts Arrivabene in another regiment. Dukes and princes are not wanting; and the noblest and most ancient families of Venice, Florence, Cremona, Brescia, Bergamo, and Padua, are represented in the army.—*Turin Letter in Daily News.*

AN AUSTRIAN OUTRAGE.—I have seen a poor fellow who, together with twenty of his countrymen, has been wounded by Piedmontese bullets under the following circumstances. An Austrian colonel was ordered by General Zobel to make a reconnaissance near Tortona. He was instructed to get hold of some twenty Piedmontese peasants, and make them march in front of his columns in order to screen his movements. Threatened by the enemy, the Piedmontese were in the painful position of opening their fire against the poor fellows, who fell uttering the cry of "*Bravi, Viva l'Italia!*" This fact, which I am able to state on a very good authority, because I saw one of the victims myself, speaks volumes, and needs no comment. English people shall judge.—*Ibid.*

THE EMIGRATION AND DESERTION MANIA IN ITALY.—From the Romagna, the Marches, and Rome itself, the stream of volunteers continues for Piedmont or Tuscany, in which latter country three depôts have been formed on the frontier to receive and train them. The commissioners of the Government are enlisting for the Pontifical army, giving a bounty of 130 francs per man. Well, the young men prefer to lead a military life in Piedmont or Tuscany, and all they ask in the way of bounty is just enough to enable them to elude the vigilance and severity of their own police. As for the Papal troops—I do not mean the Swiss, but the natives—they are coming in such numbers, that desertion is all the

rage. During the night of the 7th inst. no less than seventy dragoons left Rome, having been ordered to Sinigaglia. But on reaching Foligno they changed their route, and, passing through Perugia, came on to Tuscany, where they were received by the military band and shouts of joy.—*Letter from Turin.*

THE EMPEROR AT ALESSANDRIA.—The *Moniteur* publishes details of the reception which was given at Alessandria to the Emperor on his entering that town. The inscriptions on the triumphal arches and other conspicuous objects were remarkable. On two columns, at the entrance to the railway terminus, the following inscription, says the *Moniteur*, was placed:—

The object of this war is to restore Italy to herself, and not to force her to change masters; we shall have on our frontiers a friendly people that will owe their independence to us.

Another inscription recalled the language used by the Emperor, as follows:—

Let France arm, and say resolutely to Europe: "I wish for no conquests, but I avow loudly my sympathy with a people whose history is blended with our own, and who groan under foreign oppression."

On the side facing the city this inscription was traced in Italian:—

With my soldiers the gallant troops of the Emperor Napoleon, my generous ally, will fight the battles of liberty and justice.—VICTOR EMMANUEL II.

These words, too, were written in Italian:—

Napoleon III. always hastens to that spot where a just cause is to be defended and the triumph of civilisation to be insured.

THE ARMES DE PRECISION.—The *Pays* announces that a general officer who arrived in Paris from the seat of war in Italy says that two battalions of riflemen, one Austrian and the other French, having observed each other on different sides of the river Po, commenced firing. "Great was the stupefaction of the enemy," says the French general, "at seeing that their balls did not reach, while our balls struck their soldiers with disastrous precision. They immediately dispersed, leaving twenty of their men on the ground."

SLOW MOVEMENTS OF LARGE MILITARY BODIES.—I mentioned in my last letter that it took three days for the Austrian army to cross the Ticino. This will give you some idea of the time required to move 180,000 men. To have crossed by several bridges would have been useless, because when in Piedmont they can only advance by the roads. The fields are utterly impassable, except for infantry; and even that could not move across country except by short and slow marches. Every field is bounded by a ditch full of water, with a hedge of trees about two feet apart on each side of it, and fully one-fourth of the country is under water entirely. The consequence is, that a *corps d'armées* of 30,000 men, part cavalry and part artillery, with the necessary train of waggons, occupies ten or twelve miles of road. It is evident that, to protect the advance of such a column, strong positions must be secured in front of it. Thus the line of the Terdoppio, the Agogna, and the Sesia had to be seized successively, and, as the heavy rains and the melting of the snow on the hills had converted each of these streams into a considerable river, it was impossible to conceive that they would not be defended. Besides, haste was unnecessary. The five days' start England secured for France rendered it impossible for the Austrians to reach Turin in time, so their advance, so far as it extended, was simply a reconnaissance in force. The battle-field will most probably be near this place (Mortara), or, at all events, between the Sesia and the Ticino somewhere.—*Letter of Special Correspondent in the Times.*

THE ROUTE BY MOUNT CENIS.—Notwithstanding every variety of rumour to the contrary, it may be freely asserted that the French army had to deal with none of the greatest horrors of an Alpine journey, and, above all things, that deep snows never obstructed their way. They were soaked through and through by very heavy showers of rain, and had to walk four miles up to their knees in deep mire and slush; but the road was kept clear before them, and they were detained, not on the mountain but at the foot of it, here at Susa, by the inadequate means afforded by the one line of rails between this place and Turin. Here they had to lie, some of them for days, shelterless from the pitiless scourge of the flooding rain, without either accommodation or means of further progress—a cold and damp reception, owing to the mismanagement, not to the want of good-will, of their southern allies. I believe an exaggeration of the difficulties of this passage of the Alps, and of the delay arising from it, entered into the strategic plans of the Emperor Napoleon, who thereby hoped to inspire the Austrians with rash confidence, and wished to lure them on to Turin. For the rest, I met nowhere with the traces of very grievous sufferings on the part of the French.—*Letter from Susa.*

MARTIAL ARDOUR OF THE FRENCH.—What struck me much more forcibly than the march of troops, which, on this side at least, may be said to be at an end, was the rush of French volunteers to the scene of action. I had them in my company, men of all ranks and conditions, in every class of railway waggons in every train, Parisians many of them. St. Antoine and St. Honoré equally emptied themselves of their inmates. A few of them were my constant companions all the way from Mâcon—men who had the inevitable "*D*" to the names on their cards, and were certainly not without the manners and cultivation of French gentlemen. They were free and easy in their talk, full of love of glory and adventure, with golden visions of epaulettes and smiling Italian beauties, but, above all things,

of inextinguishable rancour against—not Austria, but England and the English. I can speak for the whole French race having at once become possessed with the evil spirit of destruction; and I hear corresponding feelings spring up everywhere between the Rhine and the Vistula.—*Ibid.*

HUNGARIAN INTRIGUES.—There is a thick plot afoot for disorganising the Hungarian army in the Austrian service. The whole of Piedmont, and especially Genoa, swarms with Magyar and Polish adventurers, and they tell portentous things of the inroad made by their proclamations and private communications into the allegiance of the troops under Gyulai. The bravest and noblest character among the Hungarians, Klapka, is now at Genoa, as I have been informed, and he has frequent interviews with Prince Napoleon—a man who, like all the Bonapartes, has more talent for intrigue than for any other kind of work.—*Ibid.*

FAITH IN NAPOLEON III.—Faith, to a great extent, depends on a man's own will, and if you express any doubt as to the Emperor Napoleon's intention, or indeed power, to be as good as his word, the answer of the Italian sounds very much like that of a religious enthusiast, *Credo quia impossibile!* No doubt arises as to the issue of the war; none as to the uses to which the French may put their certain victory. The aim of the Emperor is the emancipation of Italy, and its reorganisation on some scheme of union which may give the country all the strength and compactness of unity. Such is the conviction of the great mass of the Italians. A man of little faith is hardly safe among such staunch believers.—*Letter from Turin.*

A POSSIBLE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.—There are some, though few thinking Italians who would not be sorry to see the present lull in the belligerents' movements taken advantage of by neutral Powers to bring Austria to terms. Such terms should, of course, begin and end with her renunciation of her sovereign rights over all Italy; for her abrupt declaration of war, the slackness of her military operations, and her brutal treatment of the invaded country, have damaged her in the estimation of her staunchest friends, and her retreat, as every one repeats, is more than equal to a lost campaign. Now, it is thought, it were the time for England, Prussia, and Russia to apply the screw to Austria; the last fortnight has done more towards rendering her "impossible" in Italy than ten or twenty years of her worst previous misrule. She must now be fain to give in, and if the mediating Powers could obtain so much from her as an avowal of this necessity, they might see that Italy alone, and not France, should profit by the change, and they might find the means of gilding the pill which the vanquished must needs swallow.—*Ibid.*

ITALY IN ARMS!—The following are extracts from the letters of two different correspondents:—

The whole Italian youth is rushing to arms, and if Sardinia do not within three months number 200,000 of her own combatants it will rather be from her want of means or capacity for organisation than from any lack of materials to work upon. The volunteers are found among the people above rather than below the middle rank, as the abstract idea of nationality has of course struck deeper roots among the thinking and feeling part of the community. The army finds its recruits among the actions of the Lombard and other Italian nobility. Nothing can well be more touching than to see the young and almost boyish, fine-featured, delicately framed riflemen or lancers, clad in the coarse cloth of mere privates, walking arm-in-arm with their richly dressed mothers, or driving by their side in their coronetted chariots, longing for the day which is to rid them of the tedious routine duties of the drilling depot, and send them forth as full-grown soldiers ready for active service.

The enlistment of Italian volunteers has not ceased, and I have been told that Colonel Anfossi, a Swiss officer, and General Zambecari, a Bolognese nobleman, have been entrusted by Count Cavour, with the organisation of two new regiments, which will be called the *Cacciatori Italiani*. A Piedmontese officer of the general staff told me this morning that the number of volunteers is already 30,000. Money is collected for dressing and equipping them. The Marchioness Pallavicino Trivulzio is at the head of a committee of ladies who collect funds for the purpose. Marchioness Teresa Doria does the same work at Genoa. Count Ala Ponzone, a rich nobleman from Cremona, has sent from Paris a battery of eight guns, three horses, and 8,000 francs, to be given as a patriotic present to the corps of Garibaldi.

AUSTRIAN SPIES.—The arrest of Austrian spies in various parts of the Sardinian camps is one of the most melancholy episodes of this great national drama. One of them, a nobleman of Casale, by name Visconti di Prasca, has been detected by the vigilance of General Cialdini, convicted of privy intelligence with the enemy, and shot, as he richly deserved. Papers were found about his person, which are said to criminate several of the wealthiest citizens of Casale. That town is said to have always been the headquarters of the black, or Clerical and Retrogradist party. Visconti had been a military man, a Major; he seems to have been actuated either by pique at some professional slight, or by a vindictive feeling against the Liberals, who may, perhaps, have pushed too far their advantage at the time of the Parliamentary struggles against clerical privileges and ecclesiastical abuses. His family, men of note and influence, have obtained from Government that the fame of the wretched man should be spared as far as practicable by omitting the mention of his execution in the official bulletins.

THE FIRST REWARDS have been distributed. King Victor Emmanuel, who since Tuesday last has had his headquarters in this place, has issued an order of the day in which he grants the silver medal of military valour to fourteen officers and soldiers,

and honourable mention (*menzione onorevole*) to thirty others. These brave men have distinguished themselves in the actions and reconnaissances of Frassineto, Valenza, Vercelli, Casale, Cassine Strâ, and San Germano. The prodigious activity of the King and General La Marmora may easily be imagined when I tell you that before daybreak they are both on horseback inspecting our lines and giving orders as circumstances require.—*Special Correspondent of the Daily News.*

THE PRINCE AND THE EMPEROR.—The Duke de Chartres, second son of the unfortunate Duke of Orleans, has entered one of the cavalry regiments belonging to this division. Two days ago his royal highness was ordered on a reconnaissance in the direction of Trino. The young prince is scarcely sixteen years old, and is very active and intelligent. Everybody here speaks of him in the highest terms. He did not meet the Austrians, but came back with very useful intelligence about their movements. The report made by him on this occasion was presented by the King to the Emperor, who said he should be very happy when he could send to the Duke the gold medal of military valour. What strange events we are witnessing! The Austrians are still concentrating on Pavia and Piacenza.—*Ibid.*

MEMOIRALS OF NAPOLEON I.—Since the day before yesterday, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers' headquarters have been removed to Tortona. His Excellency has taken up his quarters in the palace of Marquis del Garofolo, who was fortunate enough to present the old warrior with the very map on which the first Napoleon traced the movements of his army before the battle of Marengo. You have not forgotten that on that memorable day the headquarters of the First Consul were established at Torre del Garofolo, a sort of country house, which belonged, and still belongs, to that noble family. In the joy of the victory the historical map had been forgotten, and, as may be easily conceived, it became a treasure with the family. The arm-chair on which Desaix expired is also preserved by the Garofolos.—*Ibid.*

GERMAN PRINCES IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—The Austrian army now counts the following German princes among its generals:—The Landgrave Ferdinand of Hesse-Homburg; Alexander, Prince of Wurtemberg; Alexander, Prince of Hesse; the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Princes Gustavus and William of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Prince Nicholas of Nassau has arrived in Vienna on his way to join the Austrian army in Italy. Prince William of Schaumburg Dippe, son of the reigning prince, has just entered the Austrian service.—*Letter from Vienna.*

PREPARATIONS AT HOME.

It is rumoured in military circles that it is in contemplation to re-organise and augment the corps of Royal Engineers, in order to raise that force to 10,000 men, or about double its present number.

It is said to be the intention of the Government to send troops all round the coasts both of Great Britain and Ireland, to be placed under canvass during the summer, and in huts in the winter, till the present crisis is over. What next?

The large range of buildings adjoining Colonel Colt's small-arm manufactory, Thames Bank, near Vauxhall-bridge, Pimlico, and lately occupied by Mr Jay, the contractor, in the preparation of the interior fittings for the Houses of Parliament, has been recently converted into Government stores for arms, &c. We may mention further, that the extensive premises of the late Thomas Cubit, in the immediate neighbourhood, has also been obtained for a manufactory and storage of soldier's wearing apparel. The conversion from a peace aspect to that of war, is complete; large chain shot being fixed on the posterns of the gates.

Meetings to promote the formation of volunteer rifle corps are now pretty general. Steps have been taken at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Manchester, Hastings, Liverpool, Exeter, Torquay, Portsmouth, Tynemouth, Birkenhead, Oxford, Islington, Southampton, Leicester, Derby, South Essex, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places. The Government circular does not find much favour. It is considered too restrictive. More than 400 of the undergraduates in the University of Oxford are joining the club formed there. Arrangements have been made by the Vice-Chancellor so that each member will only have to find his uniform, and the uniforms will be contracted for. An entrance fee of 1*l.*, and an annual subscription of 1*l.* will therefore be sufficient. A large and spirited meeting was held on Friday at Liverpool to promote the formation of a corps. Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars (about to embark for Canada) took a hearty share in the proceedings; and the resolutions proposed were unanimously carried. Some members of a Friendly Society have asked Mr. Tidd Pratt, the certifying barrister, whether the rule which in so many cases forbids "soldiers" from being members, will apply to persons joining a volunteer rifle corps; and Mr. Pratt's opinion is that this rule will not apply in such cases. Lord Elcho has addressed a letter to the *Times*, on the question "How to dress volunteers." His leading suggestion is, that they should not wear trousers, but "what are commonly known as 'mickerbockers,' i.e., long loose breeches, which are generally worn without braces, and buckled or buttoned round the waist and knee, and which are now in almost universal use among the sportsmen and deerstalkers of the Highlands of Scotland."

A national Rifle Club Association is stated to be in course of formation, with a proposed capital of 50,000*l.*, to facilitate the arrangements of the

various local clubs with regard to the purchase of arms, &c.

Recruiting for the navy is making satisfactory progress in the north-east ports.

The question as to contraband of war has been asked the Government. They reply that the proclamation refers to all shipments, whether in pursuance of previous contracts or not, that it is the business of Foreign Courts to determine what is and what is not contraband of war, that it is impossible for them to reply with respect to coal, but they should advise merchants not to ship coals to either of the belligerents, since it may possibly be treated as contraband.

THE NON-INTERVENTION MOVEMENT.

During the past week meetings have been held in Manchester, Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Plymouth, Rochdale, Woodbridge, Ashton, and other places, in favour of strict neutrality in the war in Italy. At Manchester Mr. Edmund Potter moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting deplored the breaking out of war, and deeply regretted that the efforts of her Majesty's Government had not been successful in preventing it. Mr. E. W. Watkin, who was received with loud applause, seconded the resolution. He cordially adopted the belief that we should not be attacked, but he must say that he did not consider our position—with a very doubtful ally within a couple of hours' steaming from the coast, and with a certain isolation consequent upon that very alliance—was altogether to be viewed without anxiety. Our best defence was steadfastly to keep at peace, and at the same time not to forget that the same doubtful and vacillating policy which led to the secret treaty between Russia and France might lead to engagements directly against ourselves. Though not a member of the Peace Society himself, he believed their policy had been much maligned, and that in case of actual interference with our rights the members of that body would be foremost for our defence, as they were determined against aggression on our part. Mr. Chadwick, in answer to disparaging remarks about rifle clubs, said he was convinced that they are in accordance with the most constitutional method of defending our shores, and he is prepared to give 50*l.* to every regiment that is formed up to 500*l.* (Loud cheers.)

At Rochdale the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That this meeting looks with regret and apprehension upon the war which has broken out in the south of Europe; and, remembering how often this country has been needlessly involved in the quarrels of other nations, desires respectfully to express its satisfaction at her Majesty's declaration of neutrality, and its feeling that at this juncture it is the solemn duty, as well as the true policy of England, to abstain from any interference in the contest now going on.

At Nottingham the formation of volunteer battalions had a prominent place in the recorded opinions of the meeting. Strict neutrality so long as compatible with honour, say the leading men of Nottingham, and volunteers rifle without delay.

At a Court of Common Council, on Friday, at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mr. Deputy White proposed that an address be presented to her Majesty, expressing the regret of the Court on account of the war on the continent, and its decided conviction that the interests of England would be best consulted by the observance of the strictest neutrality consistent with the security and honour of the nation. Mr. C. Reed seconded the motion. In the course of his remarks he said:—

We were told by an eminent statesman, that we had drifted into the Crimean war; we know that we drifted into the Afghan war, and if we were not careful we should find that by an unseen process now going on, we should learn presently that we had drifted into an European war. The people of England say, "We will not drift into this war." They were told that they must respect their treaties. What treaties? Those of 1815! Why? Every Power, party to that contract, had violated it except ourselves. Were we to be called upon to maintain treaties made under such circumstances—treaties which gave a prize to every other Power in Europe? Austria pushed her frontier to the Alps by it; France and Prussia gained largely; but what did Napoleon the Great say of England?—"I cannot understand this, England yields everything, and gains nothing." Yes, she did gain something. She gained by this abandonment fifty years of peace, and triumphs of which Bonaparte knew little, for he knew not that

Peace hath her victories,
More renowned than those of war.

(Cheers.) But it was said, "You fetter the Government." He did not believe it. If the Government were sincere—and he had no reason to doubt it—the course now adopted could only sustain them. Surely we had a right to say, and that with the greatest emphasis, not only we will have no armed intervention, but no meddling diplomacy—no menacing demonstrations of power—no needless complications.

After some show of opposition the original motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed to draw up the address.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree proroguing the session of the Corps Legislatif to the 28th of May.

The bridge over the Secia, which was blown up by the Austrians on their retreat from Vercelli, is a magnificent work of art, forming part of the railway from Turin to Novara. The materials, consisting of hard grey granite, have not suffered materially from the act of the Austrians, and a private despatch received yesterday in Paris states that only two arches have been destroyed by the explosion.

Count Pourtales, the Prussian ambassador, has left Paris for Berlin "on family matters."

The *Swabian Mercury* states that the Austrian port of Pola is completely deserted. It is considered

the best military port in Austria, and the general opinion was that the Austrian navy and Lloyd's steamers would be placed in safety there. It appears that Pola was abandoned because the fortifications were constructed by a French engineer, and it was feared that the French Government might possess accurate information as to all the defences of the port.

The French papers relate the following:—"A corporal jumped into a hackney coach on the Boulevard; 'Where to?' said the coachman. 'To glory,' was the answer. The coachman scratched his head and looked puzzled. 'As that you are,' said the son of Mars, 'don't you know the Lyons railway station?'"

The Swedish Government has issued a circular announcing its intention to observe the strictest neutrality.

Letters from Liege state that the English Government is entering into contracts with different manufacturers for the supply of 200,000 rifles.

A communication from Alexandria states that it has been resolved, in order to secure unity in the strategical movements, to unite the troops of the two allied nations; each *corps d'armée* under the command of a Marshal of France, to be composed of three French divisions and one Sardinian.

Pursuant to the orders of the Minister of Public Worship, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has issued his mandate directing prayers to be offered up in all the churches of his diocese for the success of the French arms. In this document his grace admits that nothing has been neglected to guarantee "the security and necessary independence of the apostolic see."

The health of Marshal Bosquet is almost re-established.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* of Brussels says:—"The Italian committee have up to the present time sent off 250 volunteers to the Piedmontese army, at the total cost of 16,000 francs, including travelling expenses and 40 francs to each man, half paid on leaving Paris, and the remainder to be received on reaching Turin. The subscriptions amount to 28,000 francs."

It is rumoured that disturbances have taken place in the Duchy of Modena.

The Pope has presented a cameo to a Catholic bazaar which is being held at Leeds; and Cardinal Wiseman, in presenting the gift yesterday afternoon, took occasion to make some remarks on the Italian question, and the Pope's feelings in relation thereto. The Cardinal represented his holiness as being in a very placid state of mind, and as having said that whether he was in Rome, or in exile, whether free or in prison, he would still be the vicar of Christ and the head of his Church.

DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

A despatch from Rome states that the King of Naples died at half-past one o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Naples was tranquil. No details have yet come to hand. Previous accounts state great intrigues were being carried on through the country to procure the crown of the Two Sicilies for the Queen's eldest son. Several police-agents are said to have been engaged in this affair, and large sums distributed amongst the conspirators. Unfavourable reports moreover were being circulated to the prejudice of the Duke of Calabria, the heir-apparent to the throne.

We read in a Naples letter of the 14th:—

His Majesty sat up in a chair for twenty minutes on the 11th inst., sent for his tailor, ordered several suits of summer clothing, and directed that an apartment in the Royal Palace at Naples might be got ready for his reception against the approaching hot season. By the medical men, who now regard his complaint as consumption, the rally is attributed to that last desperate struggle which usually occurs, in cases of rapid decline, between the powers of nature, grown desperate in their own defence, and the malady, *qui réclame pour mieux sauter*, reserving its violence for the death grapple.

It is said that the neutrality of Naples has been recognised by France.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* states the Neapolitan Government had made overtures to England for a reconciliation; which were responded to in a friendly spirit, but that the British Government was about to apply to the French Government before entering further into the question.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Wednesday her Majesty held a Court. Count de Persigny, Ambassador from the Emperor of the French, had an audience, and delivered his credentials. Prince and Princess George of Saxony and the Duke of Oporto arrived at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. The company included the Princess Alice, the Duke of Oporto, the Prince and Princess George of Saxony, and the Duke of Cambridge; the Duchess of Manchester, Comtesse de Holendorff, Mademoiselle de Zedlitz, the Duke of Beaufort, the Saxon Minister, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Abercorn, Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Malmesbury.

On Thursday the Queen held a drawing-room in celebration of her birthday, in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty wore a train of green and silver watered silk, trimmed with bunches of the Victoria Regina, silver blonde, and white tulle. The petticoat white satin, with three skirts of white tulle, trimmed with bunches of Victoria, and silver blonde. Her Majesty's headdress was composed of a wreath of

the Victoria Regina, ornamented with diamonds; feathers and veil. The Princess Alice wore a train of pink moire, lined with rich satin, and trimmed with tulle, bunches of white roses, and pink ribbon. The petticoat pink glace, bouillonnées with pink tulle, and trimmed with bunches of white roses and pink ribbon. Her Royal Highness's headdress was formed of a wreath of white roses, veil, and feathers. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince and Princess George of Saxony, and Princess Augusta of Saxe Coburg, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

The Queen's birthday being kept on Thursday, the Ministers gave the customary banquets to the gentlemen connected with their departments. Mr. Disraeli brought together a host of civilians; Lord Stanley a great company of Indians, old and new; Sir John Pakington a squadron of admirals; Sir E. Lytton many colonial notables; General Peel a regiment of military men; Mr. Sotherton Estcourt judges and magistrates; the Attorney-General a full bar of Queen's counsel; and the Marquis of Exeter a select circle of courtiers. In the evening London was partially illuminated.

The Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived from Antwerp at Gosport on Saturday, in the Victoria and Albert. The Queen, Prince, and Royal Family went to meet her there, and the whole party proceeded in the Fairy to Osborne.

It is the intention of the Queen to honour Ascot races with her presence this year. Her Majesty will be accompanied by a distinguished circle of visitors, and a brilliant court.—*Court Journal*.

The Prince of Wales is about to travel through the provinces of Andalusia.

A deputation of gentlemen connected with Australia waited on Lord Colchester, on Wednesday, to remonstrate against the proposed duplication of the postage on newspapers to Australia. Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Stephens, represented that it would be a great hardship upon the poor. Lord Colchester's only reason for the change was that it was desirable, and that India as well as Australia would have to pay the double rate. He promised to reconsider the question.

Colonel Robert Walpole, Rifle Brigade, Colonel George Robert Barker, R.A., and Colonel John Douglas, 79th Foot, have been appointed Knights Commanders of the Bath.

We (*Star*) understand that Mr. Cobden, M.P., is expected in England about the 13th of June.

A Mr. C. Greville is about to resign the office of Clerk in the Privy Council, and Lord Robert Cecil, it is rumoured, will succeed him. In the latter case a vacancy would occur in the borough of Stamford, and the opportunity, it is said, will be taken to re-introduce Mr. Stuart Wortley into Parliament.

Very serious complaints are preferred against Lord John Manners as Minister of Public Works. He has not only removed the free seats from the North side of Rotten Row, but has broken up the path on the southern side, under pretence of renewing the grass, and has prohibited invalids from enjoying the air of the Park after four in the afternoon. In the meantime he has provided a booth wherein the fine ladies and gentlemen who sit on the hired seats, may obtain expensive refreshments. No one class has a special right to any part of the Park, and least of all from a distinguished leader of the Young England sect, would one expect an attempt to monopolise the margin of Rotten Row for the rich.

Miscellaneous News.

ABANDONMENT OF THE INTENDED EXHIBITION OF 1861.—It appears that the project of an Exhibition of Fine and Industrial Arts in 1861, proposed to be held under the auspices of the Society of Arts, is now abandoned, owing principally to the opposition generally expressed by the manufacturers who were among the chief exhibitors in the Exhibition of 1851, and the apathy manifested by others whose co-operation was anticipated.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BIGAMY.—The captain of a merchant vessel named *Lighthouse*, was brought up at the Liverpool police-court, on Monday, charged with attempting to shoot his wife with a pistol. It transpired in the defence that the prisoner had learnt that his wife had been married three times previously to husbands who were still living, which led to a quarrel between them. The certificates of two marriages were produced, and a remand was solicited, in order that the third might be produced, which was granted.

THE SUPPOSED POISONING CASE AT RICHMOND.—At the petty sessions held at Richmond, on Friday, Thomas Sinethurst was again placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Isabella Bankes, by administering small doses of arsenic, and was ultimately committed for trial on the charge of "wilful murder." Dr. Odling, who assisted Professor Taylor in the latter portion of his investigation, perfectly agreed with the opinion of the learned Professor, that death was caused by the administration of arsenic and antimony in small quantities.

TRAFFIC OVER LONDON-BRIDGE.—Notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions recently made by the police to regulate the traffic over London-bridge, so as to prevent "blocks," stoppages are of frequent occurrence, to the great inconvenience of passengers generally, and more especially those who are hastening to the London-bridge Railway Station. Surprise is often expressed that this should be the case, but this surprise will probably be lessened when it is stated that a return made to the Court of Aldermen

by Mr. Commissioner Harvey, of the traffic over the bridge in 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th March last, shows that during that time 4,483 cabs, 4,236 omnibuses, 9,245 waggons and carts, 2,430 other vehicles, and 54 horses led or ridden—making a total of 20,498 passed over the bridge. The passengers in the same period were, in vehicles, 60,836; on foot, 107,074. Total, 167,910.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR MANCHESTER.—We understand that Mr. Robert Barnes intends to present to the city ten or a dozen other fountains, in addition to the one mentioned on Friday as being fixed under the railway arch in Oxford-road; and that most of them are approaching completion. We hear also that Mr. Alderman Heywood intends to present a fountain, to be placed at the corner of Swan-street, Oldham-road, where it cannot fail to be extensively useful. Mr. Heywood's gift will not be a mural fountain like those of Mr. Barnes, and some others already in existence, but a triangular erection of granite and marble, with the stream falling into a basin, from the point of junction of the intersecting arches forming the crown of the design.—*Manchester Guardian*.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A NEW COMET.—A new comet is said to be now visible in America. From observations made at the Observatory, in Cambridge, United States, during the first week of its appearance (April 23-29), Mr. Safford, of Cambridge, has calculated the elements of its orbit, and its course for the rest of the time when it will be seen. It is now moving nearly south, and will continue to do so until it is lost in the sun's rays. May 29th, it comes nearest the sun, and is then at one-fifth the earth's distance from it. It will again be seen in June. It is growing somewhat brighter as it is nearing the sun; but it will be barely visible to the naked eye, if at all, in about two or three weeks. It will be then above the head of Orion. In June, it will need a powerful telescope to see it. The length of its orbit is not yet ascertained.

NEW REFORM ASSOCIATION AT MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the most active and influential of the Reform party in Manchester was held on Friday afternoon at the Clarence Hotel, when a Reform Association for the city was established, with the object of uniting the efforts of earnest Liberals, and looking after the borough registration. After a lengthened discussion an executive committee was appointed; Mr. T. B. Potter (brother of the late Sir J. Potter, M.P.), who had occupied the chair at the meeting, was elected president of the association; and as vice-presidents and committee the following gentlemen were appointed with others:—Mr. B. N. Phillips (late M.P. for Bury), Mr. Mackie (Mayor of Manchester), Mr. W. B. Watkins, Mr. G. Wilson, Sir J. Watts, Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. E. R. Langworthy, Sir E. Armitage, Mr. E. Potter, Mr. J. C. Dyer, Mr. A. Heywood, Mr. Goadsby, Mr. T. Ashton, Mr. D. Lee, Mr. H. Ashworth, Mr. E. W. Watkin, Mr. J. A. Nicholls, Mr. H. Rawson, Dr. Watts, and Mr. T. Bright.

Literature.

FICTION.

Which? or, Eddies round the Rectory. By OWEN VARRA. Two vols. London and Edinburgh: J. Hogg and Sons.—The opening of this book as nearly as possible repelled us from it altogether. It is very uninteresting—almost stupid. But the story wonderfully deepens in significance and engagingness. The persons are, we think, too numerous; and there are too many threads in the story. The reader is distracted; and wants to turn back, to see how he came on the incidents that entangle him. Complications without motive—without real addition to the surprise and effectiveness of the denouement—are a great nuisance in novels; but young writers—and the present author may be one—are very likely to think them valuable for their own sake—at any rate, such complications save the plot from being anticipatively discovered; and that's something. There is some capital character portraiture in the book—especially in the women; a certain type of whom, in which what are commonly held to be the essentially feminine foibles abound, is very naturally and amusingly presented. The moral spirit of the work is excellent; and there is an air of real life about it that is artistically good, while also wholesome to the mind. On the whole, we should be glad to meet the author again.

Behind the Scenes in Paris: A Tale of the Clubs and the Secret Police. 2 vols. London: J. Hogg and Sons.—This romance was originally published in "Titan." It does not fairly and fully bear out its title. There is no revelation in the book of the secrets of the clubs and the police of Paris. The appetite, whetted by the announcement that it is concerned with these, remains unsatisfied when the book is done. Certainly clubs and the police are prominent in the story; but the most uninventive mind could, from common sources, or even from rumour, have suggested all that part of the framework and incident of the tale. A very unusual love-story is its kernel,—a young lady driven by painful circumstances into the sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul, finds a most undesirable lover in a spy and gaoler who has long marked her for himself, but who, at last, perishes most melodramatically, in a quicksand, while pursuing a prisoner, who has escaped by the aid of this said sister, and who is himself her real and true lover. The most pleasant matter we have found in the book is that which consists of description—sometimes of places, sometimes of respectable French life in-doors. Be it

their general quality was tolerably good. For most breeds this

demand ruled steady, though not to say brisk, at fully last Monday's quotations. A few very superior crosses realised 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,000 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; from Scotland, 200 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 40 oxen, &c. We were reasonably well supplied with most breeds of sheep. On the whole, the mutton trade was firm, and, in some instances, prices ruled a shade higher than on Monday last. However, the general top figure for Downs did not exceed 5s per 8lbs. We had a fair demand for lambs, at fully last week's currency. The quotations ranged from 3s 4d to 6s 6d per 8lbs. There was a slight improvement in the veal trade, at extreme rates. The best calves sold at 5s 4d per 8lbs. In pigs very little was doing; nevertheless, prices were supported.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 8		
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 0		
Prime large oxen	4 2 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 4 8		
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 8	Prime small	4 10 5 4		
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 4 0	Large hogs	3 0 3 6		
Second quality	4 2 4 4	Neatsm. porkers	3 8 4 2		

Lambs 5s 4d to 6s 6d.

Suckling calves, 10s. to 22s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 19s. to 23s. each
NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 23.

The supply of beef and mutton is seasonably good; of other kinds of meat very moderate. The trade generally is rather inactive; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in prices.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 2 to 3 4	Small pork	3 10 to 4 2		
Middling ditto	3 6 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 4 3 10		
Prime large do.	3 10 4 0	Middling ditto	4 0 4 2		
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto	4 4 4 6		
Large pork	3 2 3 8	Veal	4 0 4 8		

Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 6d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 23.—Since Monday last, only limited supplies of potatoes have come to hand coastwise and by land carriage, but their general quality is good. The imports have amounted to 224 bags from Rotterdam, and 100 tons from Dunkirk. Generally speaking, the trade rules firm.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, May 24.

TEA.—The market has been exceedingly steady, and prices are firm, good common congon being quoted 13½d to 14d per lb.

SUGAR.—There has been a very limited amount of business transacted, and prices may be quoted a shade easier. In the refined market lower rates have been current for dried goods.

COFFEE.—The market remains very inactive, at about previous rates. Stocks on hand, however, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a deficiency of about 2,900 tons.

RICE.—Rather more activity has prevailed during the last day or two, and prices have shown more firmness.

SALTPETRE.—A moderate business has been transacted, and prices have been steady. Five per cent. refraction sold at 46s 6d, and 3½ per cent. at 47s per cwt.

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 23.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,907 firkins of Butter and 2,991 bales Bacon, and from foreign ports 11,245 casks of Butter and 730 bales Bacon. The Irish Butter market ruled very dull last week, and but a limited business transacted, the finest Clonmel, &c., offered at 90s to 98s, and third and fourth Corks at 80s and 84s to 82s landed; the abundant supplies of home make and foreign supplying the principal wants of the dealers, best Dutch further declined to 88s to 90s. The Bacon market continues dull, and the quantity offering for re-sale caused a further reduction of 2s per cwt. on Irish, and 3s to 4s on Hamburg.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, May 21.—Little change has taken place as to quality or quantity since our last report. Grapes are more plentiful, and so are strawberries. Pineapples fetch a trifle less money. French cherries are becoming more abundant. Oranges fetch 3s 6d and 10s per 100. Nuts of all kinds realise fair prices. Spring cabbages and French beans are plentiful. Rhubarb, asparagus, and sea-kale may be had in abundance. Green peas, beans, new horn carrots, and globe artichokes of foreign growth may still be obtained. New cauliflowers fetch 1s each. Potatoes have not altered in price since our last report. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, May 23.—The unhealthy appearance of the bine, and the report of fly in various districts of the plantation, have created considerable excitement in our market, and prices have advanced from 12s to 16s per cwt. for the last growth, and a large business has been effected at the improved rates. Yearlings and hops of earlier date have been in strong request, at higher prices.

SEEDS, London, Monday, May 23.—The business in clover-seed is now confined to a few sales of red seed to speculative buyers at rather better prices than were obtainable a week or two since; but the very limited stocks on hand prevent any extent of business. Of white there is no stock here. Trefoils meet inquiry without alteration in value. Canaryseed was without change from last Monday.

WOOL, Monday, May 23.—Our market still continues in a very depressed state, notwithstanding that the supply of wool on offer is very moderate. For export to the Continent scarcely any business is doing, and, to force sales, further depressed rates must be submitted to by the holders.

OILS, Monday, May 23.—Lined oil has changed hands to a fair extent at 22s per cwt. on the spot. Olive sells freely at 48s to 48½ for Gallipoli, 45s for Spanish, and 43s for Mogadore. Seal is steady; but Sperm, Cod, and Southern are very inactive. Cocoa-nut is rather cheaper. Rape moves off freely at 30s to 40s; Spirits of Turpentine, 43s to 44s; rough, 10s 3d to 10s 9d per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, May 23.—The business doing in our market is very moderate, and prices are a shade lower. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 55s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, May 21.—Since our last report, the transactions in flax have been on a very limited scale, at about previous quotations. Baltic hemp has commanded rather more attention. Petersburg clean has sold at 30s 6s to 30s 10s, outshot at 29s 10s, and half-clean 28s 10s per ton. Jute has fallen 10s to 20s per ton, but coir goods are steady.

COALS, Monday, May 23.—Market firm at the rates of last day. Hetton's 18s, Lambton's 17s 6d, South Hetton's 17s 6d, Eden 15s 6d, Kellie 16s 9d, Harton 15s 3d, Wylam 15s 6d, Hartley's 17s, Tansfield 12s 9d. Gosforth's 15s 6d.—Fresh arrivals 54; left from last day 22: Total 76.

Advertisements.

TO CLOTHIERS AND DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, for the CLOTHING BUSINESS.—A Draper, who has a knowledge of Ready-Made Clothing would not be objected to. Or a Junior, who has served part of his time.

Apply by letter (only), stating age, salary, references, &c., to J. Shaw, Cross Cheaping, Coventry.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Cause and Cure. A new Medical Guide, written by a Physician, for the Self-Cure of Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., free by post, to any address, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, H. Smith, Esq., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6
Any article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8½. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9½. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel or Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service 4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an emollient, pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farina of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for Infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canisters of 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET, Are the Dental Establishments of

MESSRS. GABRIEL, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.—ESTABLISHED 1804.

AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct twenty Stamps.

Messrs. G.'s Improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments.—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years' standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bile Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Bareilly, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors

THE EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT

in Domestic circles respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER is daily increasing! All who have tried it are perfectly delighted with the astonishing saving of time, trouble, labour, money, firing, soap, "tongue and temper." The Family Wash no longer makes everybody cross, nor puts off the husbands with "cold shoulder," for it may all be done in a few hours without the family knowing what is going on. It saves fifty per cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual mode of hand-rubbing, scrubbing, and brushing, and is less injurious to the fabric than the best Soap. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere. Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. (removed from 139, Goswell-street).

CHEAP LIVING for ALL CLASSES!

All who study Household Economy, and are desirous of providing "table luxuries" on the cheapest scale, should use HARPER TWELVETREES' EGGS and BUTTER POWDER. The most delicious Fuddings, Pies, rich Cakes, Biscuits, Batter Puddings, Panakes, and all kinds of Pastry, may be MADE WITHOUT BUTTER or EGGS, besides effecting a clear saving of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone. A PENNY PACKET is equal to NINE EGGS!!!

"My wife is delighted with it, she never before used any article so excellent."—G. W. Pringle, St. Heliers.—"Your Preparation is most superior. We find it the most economical article we have ever used."—M. Winter, Newport, Jan. 11, 1859.

Sold at 1d. and 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s., by all the Agents for Harper Twelvetrees' "Soap Powder," for Washing. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. (removed from 139, Goswell-street). More Agents wanted.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID, OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

Not only deodorizes but disinfects perfectly, and DESTROYS FOR EVER the cause of infection.

Is not poisonous, as it may be used to purify water. Evolves no noxious or unpleasant gas. Cannot be mistaken for any other fluid, thereby preventing death and disease, and is therefore the best, safest, cheapest, and most pleasant disinfectant ever introduced.

This fluid has been examined and reported upon by the Board of Health, all the most eminent Men and Chemists of the day, in all cases in the most satisfactory manner possible.

The Public are recommended to use this Fluid, properly diluted with water, frequently and habitually in laundries, sculleries, dairies, musty oaks, sick rooms, close places, &c., as it has numerous advantages, and can be used with certain immediate success and perfect safety.

Sold in Quart Bottles, 4s., Pints, 2s., Half-pints, 1s., and in bulk 10s. per Gallon.
Free to Railway on Receipt of Order or Stamps.

No more Pills, nor any other Medicine, for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), habitual Constipation, Flatulency, Acidity, Palpitation of the Heart, Torpidity of the Liver, Bilious Headaches, Nervousness, Biliousness, General Debility, Diarrhoea, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Despondency, Spleen, &c. Price 2d. in stamps, free by post, a popular Treatise, 64 pages: THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Without Pills, Purgatives, or medicines of any kind, and without expense, by a simple, pleasant, and infallible means which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies; adapted to the general reader.

Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, and many thousand other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed.

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FOR BILIOUS, LIVER, AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, &c. VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

FROUD'S COMPOUND HEPATIC PILLS.

An effectual remedy for preventing and removing those distressing diseases to which the STOMACH and LIVER are liable; the symptoms of which are known by the general term of BILIOUS COMPLAINTS; when the patient suffers pain in the head, giddiness, drowsiness, dimness of sight, acidity and pain in the stomach, redness of urine, pains in the back, jaundice, or yellowness of the eyes and skin, &c., also, loss of appetite, bitterness, and unpleasant taste in the mouth, flatulence, or wind, heartburn, restlessness in the night, a sense of sinking in the stomach, languor, depression of the spirits, &c. The Pills are gentle and pleasant in their operation, require no confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons from childhood to old age.

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Prepared only by JAMES FROUD, chemist, Dorchester.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Dr. DE JONGH'S Oil is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its vast therapeutic superiority over the Pale Oil is established by innumerable testimonials from the most distinguished members of the Medical Profession.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

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"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He has found this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Newfoundland Oil."

RICHARD MOORE LAWRENCE, ESQ., M.D., Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, &c., &c.

"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and, so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and her Majesty's Laundry says, that although she has tried Wheaton, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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TEETH!

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

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All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings, are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

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are the only acknowledged specific for Nervous and general Debility. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, colour to the face, speedily invigorate the most shattered constitution, and being absorbed into the blood, and circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence. In Boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., free by post.

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and REGULATING PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Complaints, Colic, Headache, Female Affections, Liver Diseases, and all inward disorders brought on by the derangement of the Stomach and digestive organs, and restoring the general health and constitution to a tone and vigour unsurpassed. They are warranted free from mercury or any other mineral, but are purely vegetable in their composition; and, being prepared under the sanction of the highest medical authority of the land, are most strongly recommended.

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NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, drowsiness, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.

IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:

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Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to myself and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nading Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gatenore, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 18,216. Dr. Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability.—Cure No. 34,210. Dr. Shorland, of drowsy and debility.—Cure No. 36,212. Captain Allan, of epileptic fits.—Cure No. 42,110. Major Edie, of enlargement of the liver and total prostration of strength.—Cure No. 86,418. Rev. Dr. Minster, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomitings.—Cure No. 36,418. Dr. Harvey, of diarrhoea and debility.—Cure No. 39,628. Dr. Wurtzer, of consumption.—Cure No. 32,880. William Hunt, Esq., barrister, of paralysis.

Suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions in canisters, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s.; Super refined quality, 10lb., 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., purveyors to her Majesty, 182, Piccadilly; Abbie, 60, Gracechurch-street; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 430 and 451, Strand; also at 49 and 60, Bishopsgate-street; and 4, Cheapside; and through all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

GILLINGWATER'S FAMED ARTICLES for the HAIR, 96, GOSWELL-ROAD, and 148, HOLBORN BARS.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.—The most wonderful discovery of the present age is GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY HAIR DYE. It changes red or gray hair to a permanent and natural brown or black. Its application is most easy; it is as harmless as pure water, and yet its extraordinary power upon the hair is so effective and instantaneous, that the hair is coloured permanently the moment it is touched by the dye. Sold in cases at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

FINE HEAD of HAIR, the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustachio.—The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair, and when every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and mustachio, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. In bottles 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 3s. 6d. each.

Sent free to any Railway Station in the Kingdom, and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

HAIR DYE.—248, HIGH HOLBORN

(Opposite Day and Martin's).—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID DYE produces, with little trouble, light or dark colours to grey hair. 3s. 6d. free; in plain covers, per post, for fifty-four stamps. Private Hair-dyeing Rooms. Hints on Dress and on the Hair, free, for one stamp.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, HIGH HOLBORN.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY REMOVES SUPERFLUOUS HAIR from the face, neck, or arms without injury to the skin, price 3s. 6d.; free, in plain covers, fifty stamps.

Hair-curling Fluid, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free, fifty-four stamps. Cantharides Oil, a sure restorer of the Hair, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free for fifty-four stamps.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

to use Church's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s. 1½d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colomian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon); W. and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

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12 Dessert Spoons	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
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